

**EDEN DISTRICT MUNICIPALITY
COASTAL MANAGEMENT PROGRAMME**

PHASE II

VOLUME IV

EDEN DISTRICT COASTAL MANAGEMENT PROGRAMME

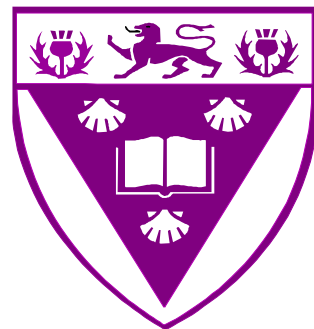
(FINAL DRAFT REPORT)

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FOREWORD

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LIST OF ACRONYMS

ENGLISH	
AQMP	Air Quality Management Plan
BSP	Biodiversity Sector Plan
C.A.P.E.	Cape Action for People and the Environment
Cape Nature	Western Cape Nature Conservation Board
CARA	Conservation of Agricultural resources Act (Act 43 of 1983)
CBA	Critical Biodiversity Area
CMO	Coastal Management Objective
CMP	Coastal Management Programme
CP Act	Criminal Procedures Act (Act 51 of 1977)
<i>cpue</i>	catch-per-unit-effort
CPZ	Coastal Protection Zone
CSIR	Council for Scientific and Industrial Research
CZMU	Coastal Zone Management Unit
DAFF	Department of Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries
DCF	District Coordinating Forum
DEA	Department of Environmental Affairs
DEA&DP	Department of Environmental Affairs and Development Planning
DEAT	Department of Environmental Affairs and Tourism
DEM	Digital Elevation Model
DM	District Municipality
DM Act	Disaster Management Act (Act 57 of 2002)
DMP	Disaster Management Plan
DoA	Department of Agriculture
DOT	Department of Transport
DWA	Department of Water Affairs
DWEA	Department of Water and Environmental Affairs
ECA	Environment Conservation Act (Act 73 of 1998)
ECC	Eden Coastal Committee
Eden DM	Eden District Municipality
EDCMP	Eden District Coastal Management Programme
EFA	Enviro-Fish Africa (Rhodes University)
EIA	Environmental Impact Assessment
EMF	Environmental Management Framework
EMP	Estuary Management Plan
ESA	Ecological Support Areas
GDP	Gross Domestic Product
GIS	Geographical Information Systems
GRI	Garden Route Initiative
GRNP	Garden Route National park
HFA	Hyogo Framework for Action
HWM	High Water Mark
ICM Act	National Environmental Management: Integrated Coastal Management Act (Act 24 of 2008)
ICZM	Integrated Coastal Zone Management
IDP	Integrated Development Plan
IMP	Integrated Management Plan

LED	Local Economic Development
LM	Local Municipality
LUMS	Land Use Management System
LUPO	Land Use and Planning Ordinance (15 of 1985)
m	meters
mamsl	meters above mean sea level
MCC	Municipal Coastal Committee
MEC	Member of the Executive Council
MLRA	Marine Living Resources Act (Act 18 of 1998)
MPA	Marine Protected Area
MSA	Local Government: Municipal Systems Act (Act 32 of 2000)
MS Act	Local Government: Municipal Systems Act (Act 32 of 2000)
MCMP	Municipal Coastal Management Programme
NAQA	National Environmental Management: Air Quality Act (Act 39 of 2004)
NBSAP	National Biodiversity Strategy and Action Plan
NCMP	National Coastal Management Programme
NEMA	National Environmental Management Act (Act 107 of 1998)
NEM:BA	National Environmental Management: Biodiversity Act (Act 10 of 2004)
NEM:PAA	National Environmental Management: Protected Areas Act (Act 57 of 2003)
NEMP	National Estuarine Management Protocol
NGO	Non-Governmental Organization
NHRA	National Heritage Resources Act (Act 25 of 1999)
nm	nautical mile (= 1.852 kilometers)
NPAES	National Protected Area Expansion Strategy
NSBA	National Spatial Biodiversity Assessment
NWA	National Water Act (Act 36 of 1998)
ORV	Off-Road Vehicle
OSCAE	Outeniqua Sensitive Coastal Areas Extension
PA	Protected Area
PCMP	Provincial Coastal Management Programme
PGDS	Provincial Growth and Development Strategy
PSDF	Western Cape Provincial Spatial Development Framework
ROD	Record of Decision
SAAF	South African Air Force
SAHRA	South African Heritage Resources Agency
SAMSA	South African Maritime Safety Authority
SANBI	South African National Biodiversity Institute
SANParks	South African National Parks
SDF	Spatial Development Framework
SLA	Service Level Agreement
TNP	Tsitsikamma National Park
WC NCLA	Western Cape Nature Conservation Laws Amendment Act (Act 3 of 2000)
WESSA	Wildlife and Environmental Society of South Africa
WWF-SA	World Wide Fund for Nature - South Africa

CHAPTER 1: INTRODUCTION

1.1 INTRODUCTION

The Eden District Coastal Management Programme (CMP) is being developed in accordance with the requirements of Chapter 6 (Section 48, 49 and 50) of the National Environmental Management: Integrated Coastal Management Act (Act 24 of 2008; ICM Act), which was promulgated to establish the statutory requirements for integrated coastal and estuarine management in South Africa. The purpose of the ICM Act is the need to ensure that the development and use of natural resources in the coastal zone is socially and economically justifiable, as well as being ecologically sustainable. The ICM Act is meant to guide and control our behaviour and actions in the coastal zone and to ensure that its benefits can be sustainably and equitably distributed. It is also intended to raise public awareness of the complexities of the coastal area, thereby promoting active participation in the management of the coast (DEA 2012). The ICM Act places great emphasis on the benefit of cooperation and shared management responsibilities.

Coastal Management Programmes are one of the tools the ICM Act uses to achieve its aims and are viewed as policy directives that will enable a coordinated strategic approach to coastal management within a 5-year timeframe. According to the DEA guideline document (DEA 2012), the main objective of a CMP is to collect and combine environmental, economic and political factors that influence the sustainable utilization of coastal resources into plans of action that provide for a coordinated approach for coastal managers and practitioners.

1.2 MUNICIPAL CMPs

The legislative requirements for Municipal CMPs are contained in Chapter 6, Part 3 (Sections 48 to 50) of the ICM Act, and are as follows:

Section 48: Preparation and adoption of municipal coastal management programmes.

- (1) A coastal municipality—
 - (a) must, within four years of the commencement of this Act, prepare and adopt a municipal coastal management programme for managing the coastal zone or specific parts of the coastal zone in the municipality;
 - (b) must review any programme adopted by it at least once every five years; and
 - (c) must, when necessary, amend the programme.
- (2) Before adopting a programme contemplated in subsection (1)(a), a municipality must by notice in the *Gazette* invite members of the public to submit written representations on or objections to the programme in accordance with the procedure contemplated in Chapter 4 of the Municipal Systems Act.
- (3) A municipality must, within 60 days of the adoption of the municipal coastal management programme or of any substantial amendment to it —
 - (a) give notice to the public —
 - (i) of the adoption of the programme; and

- (ii) that copies of, or extracts from the programme are available for public inspection at specified places; and
 - (b) publicise a summary of the programme.
- (4) A municipality may prepare and adopt a coastal management programme as part of an integrated development plan and spatial development framework adopted in accordance with the Municipal Systems Act and if it does so, compliance with the public participation requirements prescribed in terms of the Municipal Systems Act for the preparation and adoption of integrated development plans will be regarded as compliance with public participation requirements in terms of this Act.

Section 49: Contents of municipal coastal management programmes

- (1) A municipal coastal management programme must —
- (a) be a coherent municipal policy directive for the management of the coastal zone within the jurisdiction of the municipality; and
 - (b) be consistent with —
 - (i) the national and provincial coastal management programmes¹; and
 - (ii) the national estuarine management protocol².
- (2) A municipal coastal management programme must include —
- (a) a vision for the management of the coastal zone within the jurisdiction of the municipality, including the sustainable use of coastal resources;
 - (b) the coastal management objectives for the coastal zone within the jurisdiction of the municipality;
 - (c) priorities and strategies —
 - (i) to achieve the coastal management objectives of the municipality; and
 - (ii) to assist in the achievement of the national and provincial coastal management objectives as may be applicable in the municipality;
 - (iii) to address the high percentage of vacant plots and the low occupancy levels of residential dwellings;
 - (iv) to equitably designate zones as contemplated in section 56(l)(a)(i) for the purposes of mixed cost housing and taking into account the needs of previously disadvantaged individuals;
 - (v) to address coastal erosion and accretion; and
 - (vi) to deal with access issues.
 - (d) performance indicators to measure progress with the achievement of those objectives.
- (3) A municipal coastal management programme may include —
- (a) a programme of projected expenditure and investment by the municipality in coastal management infrastructure or in order to implement any coastal management programme;
 - (b) a description of specific areas within the coastal zone that require special coastal management, and management strategies for those areas;
 - (c) estuarine management plans; and
 - (d) any other matter that may be prescribed.

¹ Note that at the time of drafting this CMP, neither a National nor a Provincial (Western Cape) CMP had been developed.

² Note that at the time of drafting this CMP, the National Estuarine Management Protocol had not been finalized (only a Draft for comment was available).

Section 50: By-laws

A municipality may administer its coastal management programme and may make by-laws to provide for the implementation, administration and enforcement of the coastal management programme.

1.2.1 MUNICIPAL CMPS IN CONTEXT

The ICM Act prescribes three levels of CMPs, namely National (NCMP), Provincial (PCMP) and Municipal (MCMP), which differ fundamentally in terms of mandated functions and spatial coverage (DEA 2012). At each level, the primary objective is to provide action plans or strategies that facilitate a coordinated and integrated approach to coastal management. All tiers of CMPs will comprise strategic (broad themed and long-term) and operational (specific to an areas biophysical and socio-economic features) programmes. With MCMPs being at the bottom of the tier, they are more concerned with site-specific goals that have immediate to short-term affects on the environment and people's livelihoods. According to DEA (2012), MCMPs generally comprise 75% operational and 25% strategic focus.

By virtue of their definition, Municipal CMPs are not designed to address issues that are the mandate of Provincial or National Government (or para-statal for that matter). However, because Provincial and National legislation and the activities of the mandated organs of state often occur within the site-specific municipal context (with mandates sometimes being devolved to Municipal level), there is a direct impact on municipal activities and local livelihoods.

Many of the issues raised by stakeholders should be dealt with at the Provincial, and sometimes National level. In such instances the mandate will be made clear and the recommended way forward will be for these issues to be addressed in either the PCMP or NCMP when they are developed. However, when a Provincial or National mandate has the potential to impact immediately and directly at the Municipal level, it will be addressed in more detail in this CMP.

1.3 CMP AREA

The coastline of the Eden District stretches from the Bloukrans River in the east to the Breede Estuary (Witsand) in the west and comprises five Local (B) Municipalities, namely (from east to west) Bitou, Knysna, George, Mossel Bay and Hessequa (Figure 1.1). The area under immediate consideration will extend inland of the high water mark (HWM) to the extent of the coastal protection zone and seawards to the extent of Municipal jurisdiction or responsibility (i.e. a few hundred meters in most instances). Coastal management issues that are relevant to areas further offshore will fall under the jurisdiction of Provincial or National CMPs, and either SANParks or CapeNature in the case of MPAs, and will be denoted as such. However, instances where Municipal cooperation and capacity can assist in the implementation of management actions beyond their jurisdiction will be included in this CMP.

A detailed bio-physical and socio-economic description of the Eden District area covered by this CMP is provided in Appendix 1.

1.4 COASTAL AREA DEFINITIONS

The ICM Act refers to many different zones or demarcations within the coastal zone (Figure 1.2), which need to be explained in order to understand the context and responsibility (mandate) of specific coastal management issues and organs of state.

Coastal zone

The area comprising coastal public property, the coastal protection zone, coastal access land and coastal protected areas, the seashore, coastal waters and the exclusive economic zone (200 nm offshore) and includes any aspect of the environment on, in, under and above such area.

Coastal waters

Marine waters that form part of the internal waters or territorial waters (12 nm offshore) of the Republic and any estuary.

Admiralty reserve

Admiralty Reserve means any strip of state-owned land adjoining the inland side of the High-Water Mark and includes land designated, on official plans, deed of grant or title deed, or other document that demonstrates title or land use rights as “government reserve”, “beach reserve”, “coastal forest reserve” or other similar reserve owned by the State.

Coastal public property

Includes a number of components such as coastal waters, the land below that water, islands, the seashore (including the sea shore of privately owned islands), and other state land such as Admiralty Reserve. Coastal public property also includes natural resources found in any of the areas mentioned above. It excludes any portion of the seashore below the high-water mark, which was lawfully alienated before the Sea-Shore Act (Act 21 of 1935) took effect or which was lawfully alienated in terms of that Act and which has not subsequently been re-incorporated into the seashore, and any portion of a coastal cliff that was lawfully alienated before this Act took effect and is not owned by the State.

The intention of coastal public property is to prevent exclusive use of the coast by facilitating access to, and sustainable use of the productive coastal resources for the benefit of all South Africans.

Coastal access land

Strips of land designed to secure public access to the coastal public property, and which are subject to public access servitudes in favour of the local municipality within whose area of jurisdiction it is situated and in terms of which members of the public may use that land to gain access to coastal public property. No land within a harbour, defence or other strategic facility may be designated as coastal access land without the consent of the Minister responsible for that facility. A municipality may, on its own initiative or in response to a request from an organ of state or any other interested and affected party, withdraw the designation of any land as coastal access land.

Coastal protection zone (Appendix 5; Figures A1.1 to A1.6)

A continuous strip of land, starting from the HWM and extending 100 meters inland in developed urban areas zoned as residential, commercial, or public open space, or 1000 meters inland in areas that remain undeveloped or that are commonly referred to as rural areas (includes coastal wetlands, lakes, lagoons or dams situated wholly or partially in these land units). It further includes sensitive coastal areas declared in terms of the Environment Conservation Act (Act 73 of 1989) such as the Outeniqua Sensitive Coastal Areas Extension, coastal protected areas, the littoral active zone, parts of the seashore and Admiralty Reserves that are not coastal public property and any land inundated by a 1:50-year storm or flood. There are however some provisions in order to justify certain adjustments to this zone. The Figures depicting the CPZ presented in Appendix 5 also include all wetlands located within 2 km of the HWM, i.e. 1 km inland of the defined CPZ (it will be the responsibility of DEADP: Coastal Management, when they review this Draft, to decide whether to include some or all of these in the CPZ).

The coastal protection zone is established to manage, regulate and restrict the use of land that is adjacent to coastal public property, or that plays a significant role in the coastal ecosystem. It is also designed to protect people, property and economic activities from risks arising from dynamic coastal processes, including the risk of sea-level rise.

Coastal protected area

A protected area (as defined in Section 9 of the NEM:PAA) that is situated wholly or partially within the coastal zone and that is managed by, or on behalf of an organ of state, but excludes any part of such a protected area that has been excised from the coastal zone (see Appendix 5; Figures A3.1 to A3.6 for all protected areas, reserves etc. in the Eden management area).

Seashore

The area between the low-water mark and the high-water mark.

High-water mark

The highest line reached by coastal waters, but excluding any line reached as a result of exceptional or abnormal floods or storms that occur no more than once in ten years or an estuary being closed to the sea.

Low-water mark

The lowest line to which coastal waters recede during spring tides.

Littoral active zone

Any land forming part of, or adjacent to, the seashore that is unstable and dynamic as a result of natural processes, and characterized by dunes, beaches, sand bars and other landforms composed of unconsolidated sand, pebbles or other such material which is either unvegetated or only partially vegetated.

Estuary

A body of surface water that is part of a water course that is permanently or periodically open to the sea in which a rise and fall of the water level as a result of the tides is measurable at spring tides when the water course is open to the sea or in respect of which the salinity is measurably higher as a result of the influence of the sea. The upper

limit is measured as a line 100 m above the upper extent of the River-Estuary Interface (REI).

Special management area

May be wholly or partially within the coastal zone, and may be declared only if environmental, cultural or socio-economic conditions in that area require the introduction of measures which are necessary in order to more effectively attain the objectives of the CMP, facilitate the management of coastal resources by a local community, promote sustainable livelihoods for a local community or conserve, protect or enhance coastal ecosystems and biodiversity in the area.

1.5 CMP STRUCTURE

The main report for the Eden District CMP has been kept as concise as possible; initially this will facilitate the review process by stakeholders and ultimately provide managers with a more user-friendly document. Chapter one provides a brief introduction to CMPs in general and places the Municipal CMP in context; it also provides a description of the many zones or management areas that are relevant to CMPs as defined in the ICM Act. Chapter 2 outlines the Vision for the Eden CMP and describes the Coastal Management Objectives, which need to be achieved in order to realize the Vision. The core of the CMP is Chapter three, where priority issues are identified and strategies are described that will guide and facilitate their implementation. Recommendations for implementation of the CMP (next phase of the overall project) are provided in Chapter four and propose the establishment and structure of a Municipal Coastal Committee and the audit/evaluation procedure.

The more detailed aspects that have been used to describe the CMP area and to inform some of the strategies described in Chapter 3, are provided in Appendices that can be viewed as a separate document (Phase II, Volume IV). All GIS generated maps (Appendix 5) and the contact details for organs of state and key role players and organizations (Appendix 6) are also provided in Appendices, as is the list of references (Appendix 7), which are quoted throughout the text.

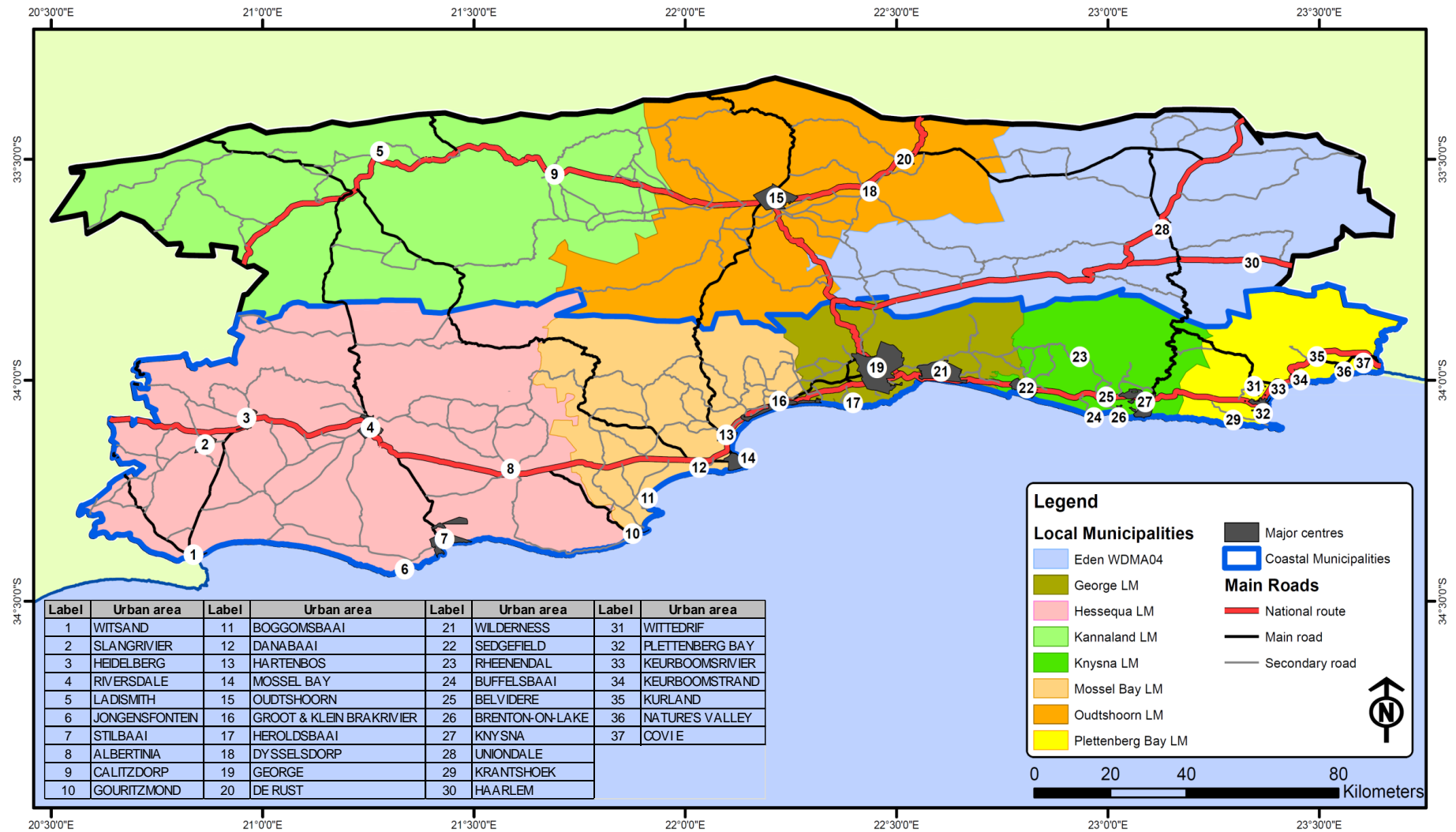


Figure 1.1 The Eden District Municipality, with all key towns and settlements.

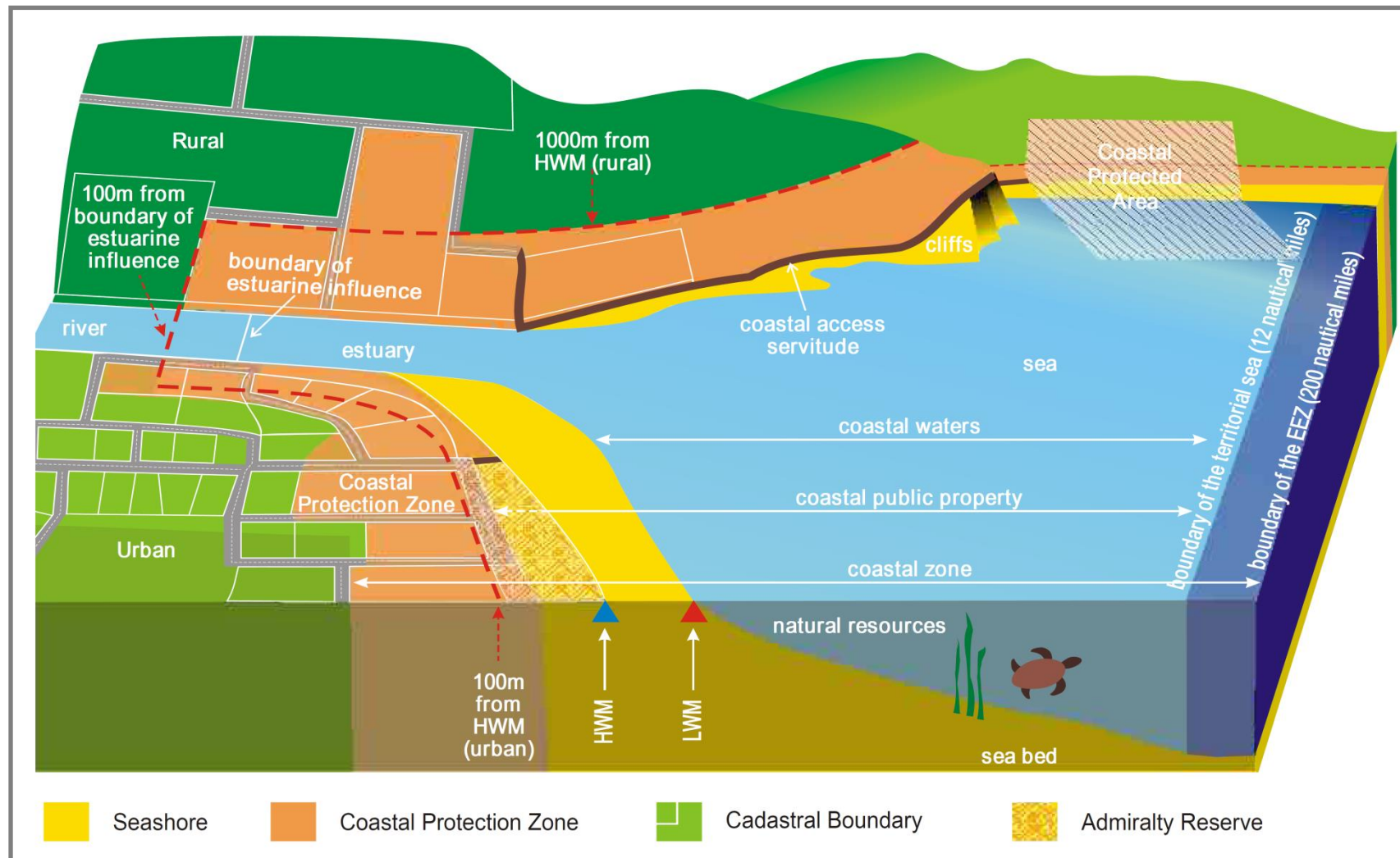


Figure 1.2 The coastal zone (from Celliers *et al.* 2009).

CHAPTER 2: VISION AND COASTAL MANAGEMENT OBJECTIVES

2.1 VISION

The Vision for the Eden District CMP should be inspirational, representing a higher level statement of strategic intent, and should theoretically take into account the respective Visions set for the National and Provincial (Western Cape) CMPs. In the absence of either a National or Provincial CMP, a Vision has been developed based on stakeholder input during a series of workshops held across the Eden District from 10 to 17 April 2012 and 30 July to 10 August 2012.

The Eden District Coastal Zone

A future of prosperity, awareness, responsibility, equality, natural beauty and abundance.

We strive to pursue and attain this Vision through:

- innovative and adaptive management;
- integrated and cooperative governance;
- interventions that ensure the sustainable functioning and enhancement of natural systems;
- ventures that optimize economic and social benefits;
- ensuring reasonable and equitable access to the coastal zone for all citizens;
- programmes which protect our diverse cultural heritage and sense of place;
- initiatives aimed at increasing awareness through education; and
- nurturing an environment that promotes the spiritual well-being of all.

2.2 COASTAL MANAGEMENT OBJECTIVES

According to Section 49 (2b) of the ICM Act, a Municipal CMP must include coastal management objectives for the coast within the jurisdiction of the municipality. These objectives stem from the ideals stated in the Vision and in turn will comprise the priority issues that will be addressed via the implementation of strategies (See Chapter 3). The successful implementation of strategies will help achieve the objectives and ultimately make the Vision a reality.

Coastal management objectives (CMOs) were developed during the series of workshops across Eden from 10 to 17 April 2012. There initial list of nine CMOs was expanded to a total of 13 (see Sections 2.2.1 to 2.2.13) after stakeholders agreed that some that were previously listed as priority issues were significantly important to warrant being categorized as CMOs in their own right.

2.2.1 PUBLIC ACCESS (CMO 1)

Reasonable and equitable access to the coastal public property for all must be recognized as a basic human right and must be achieved without being to the detriment of the environment or infringing on the individual rights of people (landowners?).

Public Access is seen as the highest priority issue in this CMP. All stakeholder workshops, without exception, highlighted this as their main concern. Access to the coastal public property is an inalienable right for all, and this CMP aims to address a situation that is becoming all too common, namely exclusion of the many for the select enjoyment of the few. Although access is desirable, it should not be to the detriment of the environment and other people's rights.

All known coastal access sites (excluding slipways) in the Hessequa, Mossel Bay, Knysna, Bitou and parts of George Municipalities is presented in Appendix 5 (Figures A2.1 to A2.5). Slipways are depicted in Appendix 5 (Figures A6.1 to A6.6). Illegal access sites most often lead to erosion and damage to sensitive habitats and should not be tolerated.

A few of the coastal access land "hotspots" highlighted by stakeholders that should receive special attention include the seashore between Gouritsmond and Stilbaai, Keurboomstrand, Nautilus Bay, Pinnacle Point, Mossel Bay Golf Course and Dana Bay.

2.2.2 INFRASTRUCTURE, SPATIAL PLANNING & DEVELOPMENT (CMO 2)

Existing infrastructure and developments within the coastal zone must be maintained or upgraded (rehabilitated) so as to prevent degradation of the environment and all existing spatial planning strategies must be strictly enforced.

All future infrastructure and developments should be restricted to land already zoned for that purpose and no new zonings should be considered within the coastal protection zone. Future spatial planning strategies must consider the coastal protection zone as a no-go area for infrastructure or developments and setback lines must be determined as a matter of priority.

2.2.3 BIODIVERSITY PROTECTION, CONSERVATION & ENHANCEMENT (CMO 3)

Biodiversity must, as a minimum, be protected and conserved through innovative spatial planning strategies, a network of protected & conservation areas, proactive management and the prevention of over exploitation. Ultimately, biodiversity should be enhanced through alien eradication, reintroduction & nurturing of indigenous fauna & flora and rehabilitation programmes (See Appendix 5; Figures A3.1 to A3.6 for Marine Protected Areas, Nature Reserves and estuaries).

2.2.4 HERITAGE RESOURCES (CMO 4)

The diverse heritage resources³ of Eden need to be recognized, protected and shared with all its people and visitors.

THE NATIONAL ESTATE (NHR Act; Chapter 1, Section 3)

- Places, buildings, structures and equipment of cultural significance;
- places to which oral traditions are attached or which are associated with living heritage;
- historical settlements and townscapes;
- landscapes and natural features of cultural significance;
- geological sites of scientific or cultural importance;
- archaeological and palaeontological sites;
- graves and burial grounds, including ancestral graves, royal graves and graves of traditional leaders, graves of victims of conflict, graves of individuals designated by the Minister by notice in the *Gazette*, historical graves and cemeteries and other human remains which are not covered in terms of the Human Tissue Act, 1983 (Act No. 65 of 1983);
- sites of significance relating to the history of slavery in South Africa;
- movable objects, including objects recovered from the soil or waters of South Africa, including archaeological and palaeontological objects and material, meteorites and rare geological specimens, objects to which oral traditions are attached or which are associated with living heritage, ethnographic art and objects, military objects, objects of decorative or fine art, objects of scientific or technological interest; and books, records, documents, photographic positives and negatives, graphic, film or video material or sound recordings, excluding those that are public records as defined in section 1(xiv) of the National Archives of South Africa Act, 1996 (Act No. 43 of 1996).

Without limiting the generality of the subsections above, a place or object is to be considered part of the National Estate if it has cultural significance or other special value because of —

- Its importance in the community, or pattern of South Africa's history;
- its possession of uncommon, rare or endangered aspects of South Africa's natural or cultural heritage;
- its potential to yield information that will contribute to an understanding of South Africa's natural or cultural heritage;
- its importance in demonstrating the principal characteristics of a particular class of South Africa's natural or cultural places or objects;
- its importance in exhibiting particular aesthetic characteristics valued by a community or cultural group;
- its importance in demonstrating a high degree of creative or technical achievement at a particular period;
- its strong or special association with a particular community or cultural group for social, cultural or spiritual reasons;
- its strong or special association with the life or work of a person, group or organization of importance in the history of South Africa; and
- sites of significance relating to the history of slavery in South Africa.

³ Heritage Resources refer to any place or object of cultural significance to present communities and for future generations and are considered to be a part of the National Estate (NHR Act – Chapter 1, Section 3).

2.2.5 DISASTER MANAGEMENT (CMO 5)

Disaster management will be implemented in a coordinated manner that involves all role players to ensure the health and safety of people, the integrity of property and infrastructure and the maintenance of ecosystem functioning.

Disaster Management Act (Act 57 of 2002)

Excerpts from Sections 52 and 53 – Disaster Management Plans

Each municipal entity indicated in the national or the relevant provincial or municipal disaster management framework must -

- (a) prepare a disaster management plan setting out -
 - (i) the way in which the concept and principles of disaster management are to be applied in its functional area;
 - (ii) its role and responsibilities in terms of the national provincial or municipal disaster management frameworks;
 - (iii) its role and responsibilities regarding emergency response and post disaster recovery and rehabilitation;
 - (iv) its capacity to fulfill its role and responsibilities;
 - (v) particulars of its disaster management strategies; and
 - (vi) contingency strategies and emergency procedures in the event of a disaster, including measures to finance these strategies;
- (b) co-ordinate and align the implementation of its plan with those of other organs of state and institutional role-players; and
- (c) regularly review and update its plan.

A disaster management plan for a municipal area must –

- a. form an integral part of the municipality's integrated development plan;
- b. anticipate the types of disaster that are likely to occur in the municipal area and their possible effects;
- c. place emphasis on measures that reduce the vulnerability of disaster-prone areas, communities and households;
- d. seek to develop a system of incentives that will promote disaster management in the municipality;
- e. identify the areas, communities or households at risk;
- f. take into account indigenous knowledge relating to disaster management;
- g. promote disaster management research;
- h. identify and address weaknesses in capacity to deal with possible disasters;
- i. provide for appropriate prevention and mitigation strategies;
- j. facilitate maximum emergency preparedness; and
- k. contain contingency plans and emergency procedures in the event of a disaster, providing for -
 - (i) the allocation of responsibilities to the various role-players and co-ordination in the carrying out of those responsibilities;
 - (ii) prompt disaster response and relief;
 - (iii) the procurement of essential goods and services;
 - (iv) the establishment of strategic communication links;
 - (v) the dissemination of information; and
 - (vi) other matters that may be prescribed.

2.2.6 WATER QUALITY & QUANTITY (CMO 6)

Organs of state must cooperate to ensure that water resources are managed in such a way as to ensure a clean and healthy environment that supports ecosystem functioning and the safety and well-being of all users.

2.2.7 INSTITUTIONAL ARRANGEMENTS (CMO 7)

The CMP must be implemented cooperatively and effectively by all spheres of government and civil society, through cooperation, increased capacity (personnel and awareness) and the prioritization of funds for coastal management.

2.2.8 COMPLIANCE & ENFORCEMENT (CMO 8)

Compliance with all legislation will be ensured through visible enforcement and made more effective via increased capacity, awareness and proactive interaction with stakeholders.

Compliance with and enforcement of legislation is key to achieving the coastal management objectives and therefore, ultimately the Vision for the Eden CMP.

The focus of this CMP will be the legislation for which Municipal entities have a mandate, i.e. predominantly by-laws, but with selected National and Provincial legislation (e.g. water quality under the NWA).

For the remaining legislation, it will be the mandate of National and Provincial organs of state and para-statal and this will be addressed in the respective National and Provincial CMPs.

2.2.9 EDUCATION & AWARENESS (CMO 9)

The value of the Eden District environment and its people must be communicated at all levels of basic education and within communities, and a culture of learning, cooperation and sense of ownership fostered between organs of state and civil society.

2.2.10 ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT (JOB CREATION) (CMO 10)

Confidence and an enabling environment must be created in the Eden District in order to attract private investors and government programmes to boost the economy, create jobs and raise the profile of the area; all within a framework that preserves the integrity of Eden's environment and its people.

2.2.11 TOURISM & RECREATION (CMO 11)

Eden should be recognized as the jewel of the Garden Route and all the tourism and recreational opportunities should be pursued in a way that contributes to the enjoyment of all its users, a culture of environmental awareness and a responsibility to promote the benefit of the local economy (see Appendix 5; Figures A6.1 to A6.6 for recreation areas).

2.2.12 SUSTAINABLE LIVELIHOODS (CMO 12)

Manage existing subsistence activities and promote additional opportunities in a way that ensures compliance with legislation and responsible utilization of resources.

2.2.13 RESEARCH (CMO 13)

All management interventions need to be informed through scientific research aimed at addressing Eden-specific and not generic issues. Tertiary-based research should be encouraged to provide a better understanding of the Eden environment, its people and their interaction.

CHAPTER 3: PRIORITY ISSUES AND STRATEGIES

3.1 INTRODUCTION

A wide range of coastal management issues within each of the coastal management objectives (CMOs) were identified during the stakeholder workshops held in Eden from 10 to 17 April 2012. These issues need to be addressed by strategies that will be implemented by the various organs of state mandated to do so. The strategies are presented in this CMP in a format known as Management Action Plans, which provides details of the issue, action required, legislative context, mandate, time frame, cost (estimated only; unknown in many instances) and performance indicators.

Note that although in most cases a single action is prescribed, there must be a degree of flexibility involved prior to any intervention (as long as it complies with legislation requirements). The complexity of the coastal zone often means that site-specific characteristics will require a slightly different approach for each scenario depending on conditions and the exact context. A combination of expertise and common sense within the implementing committee should pave the way for a more flexible approach when required.

The strategies appear in no specific order of importance or priority, but the time frame component (one to five years) will indicate whether implementation is a high (1 to 3 years; red shading), medium (2 to 4 years; green shading) or low (4 to 5 years; yellow shading) priority. No shading within the time frame column of the strategy tables indicates an action that is either ongoing (i.e. from the 1st year and continuing over the long-term) or not the responsibility of a local or District authority (displayed as not applicable).

The text box below (following page; premature breaching of Swartvlei and Touw Estuaries)⁴ must be read in conjunction with Issue 5.2 in Table CMO 5.

⁴ Note that at the time of this CMP being drafted, SANParks together with other role players were busy finalizing a Terms of Reference for a hydrological study to be undertaken in the Swartvlei and Touw River (Estuary) systems. This study will, amongst other, address the issue of artificial breaching. Artificial breaching will be informed by sound scientific data whilst also taking into account damage to properties.

PREMATURE BREACHING OF THE SWARTVLEI AND TOUW ESTUARIES

In response to concerns raised by stakeholders that estuary breaching of the Swartvlei and Touw systems by SANParks did not sufficiently take human safety & health and the risk to property & infrastructure into account, the following excerpts from the GRNP management plan (Appendix L; Section 1.4.5) are presented.

The breaching level for the Swartvlei Estuary will remain at 2.0m amsl, and for the Touw estuary at between 2.1m and 2.4m amsl. However, premature breaching of either estuary can be considered if one of the following conditions apply:

- The undertaking of emergency repair of essential services infrastructure.
- The health of public who may come into contact with the estuarine water is at risk, as indicated by accepted virological, bacteriological or chemical tests, and/or where there is the obvious introduction of matter that may pose a significant health risk as determined by SANParks personnel and where necessary as advised by an appropriate qualified and competent authority.
- Where the opportunity to prevent exposure of the public to physical contact with the water does not exist, and breaching of the estuary mouth can be demonstrated to have a high probability of significantly reducing the health risk.
- Facilitation of the dispersal, dilution or removal of chemical pollutants that have been accidentally introduced into the system, and which pose a significant threat to either public health, the survival of estuarine biota, or the ecological functioning of the estuarine system.
- *The estuary water level is at 1.8m amsl or above, and thereafter 50mm or more rain, as measured at a recognized meteorological station within the estuary catchments, falls within a period of 24 hours or less.
- *The estuary water level is at 1.6m amsl or above, and thereafter 100mm or more rain, as measured at a recognized meteorological station within the estuary catchments, falls within a period of 24 hours or less.
- *The estuary water level is at 1.4m amsl or above, and thereafter 150mm or more rain, as measured at a recognized meteorological station within the estuary catchments, falls within a period of 24 hours or less.

*An early warning system is in place at the Disaster Management Coordination Center in George, which should ensure an adequate warning to allow for a timed response.

TABLE CMO 1 - MANAGEMENT STRATEGIES FOR PUBLIC ACCESS

Issue 1.1 Location and condition of existing legal coastal access land				
Actions	Legislation	Mandate	Timeframe	Budget
Determine location of all existing and recently closed (e.g. Gouritsmond) access points and ascertain legality, infrastructure (e.g. parking lots, foot paths, boardwalks, stairs, ramps, slipways, jetties, disabled persons access, servitudes/roads, ablution & waste facilities), level of maintenance (condition) and site-specific as well as cumulative impact (see Appendix 5; Figures A2.1 to A2.5 and A6.1 to A6.6).	ICM Act (Chapter 2, Part 3, Sections 18 to 20).	Each B Municipality (may be done in house or appoint consultants).	1 year	R100 000 per municipality.
Performance Indicators				
Report detailing location (include GIS visual representation) of all legal and illegal access sites, associated infrastructure & level of maintenance and impact assessment.				
Issue 1.2 Additional coastal access land				
(a) All RODs for developments that prevent access at recognized historical access points to be reviewed to determine compliance with conditions that guaranteed continued access.	EIA Regulations.	EDM in conjunction with relevant authorizing agent (DEA or DEADP).	1 year	Internal process.
Performance Indicators				
Report detailing all locations where coastal access is being denied but should exist in accordance with development RODs.				
(b) All title deeds of private properties along the coast (outside urban edges) to be reviewed to determine the existence of legal servitudes to the coastal public property that have been closed off (e.g. Reins Nature Reserve near Gouritsmond).		B Municipalities (Town Planning)	1 year	Internal process.
Performance Indicators				
Report detailing the location of all servitudes allowing access to the coast which have been closed off by property owners.				
(c) Additional coastal access land to be identified (inclusive of outcomes from a and b above) and designated after consideration of site-specific and cumulative impacts, individual land owners rights, site-specific desirability or demand (from user groups), carrying capacity in more sensitive areas and financial implications (ability to establish and maintain). An assessment of access sites available for emergency services needs to be undertaken - these do not need to be formal access points available to the public, but need to be located so as to provide access when entry into remote areas is required.	ICM Act (Chapter 2, Part 3, Sections 18 to 20); ORV Regulations (for vehicle access) and EIA Regulations (for listed activities and impact assessments).	Each B Municipality to appoint service provider to identify and assess areas; B Municipality to negotiate, designate and maintain (Eden DM may have to take initial lead); DEADP for ORV and EIA Regulations.	1 to 2 years (after completion of a and b)	R100 000 per Municipality for assessment; cost for negotiation, designation and maintenance of access land unknown.
Performance Indicators				
(i) Report detailing desired additional coastal access land and impact assessment.				
(ii) Designation of coastal access land with associated infrastructure (e.g. waste bins, parking, ablutions and disabled persons access) and maintenance management plan.				
(iii) Additional (informal) access sites identified, mapped and made available to emergency service institutions together with contact details of landowners to facilitate access when required.				
Issue 1.3 Protection of the environment				
Designation of new coastal access land to exclude areas that include sensitive coastal habitats (e.g. primary dunes, coastal forest, intertidal saltmarsh and wetlands), bird breeding sites, priority conservation areas (e.g. area between Gericke's Point, Kleinkrantz and Swartvlei) and areas prone to erosion or accretion; no commercial-based activities should be considered for these areas.	ICM Act (Chapter 2, Part 3, Section 19).	EDM in conjunction with B Municipalities.	1 to 2 years	Internal process.

Actions	Legislation	Mandate	Timeframe	Budget
Performance Indicators				
All new sites considered for coastal access land exclude the prescribed areas.				
Issue 1.4 Coastal access through future developments				
Servitudes that allow access to the coast to be considered for all new applications for developments that have the potential for excluding the general public from the coastal public property. All Basic Assessments or EIAs to consider this taking into account site sensitivity, historical context (existing rights) and cumulative impacts.	Conditions in ROD issues in terms of the EIA Regulations.	EDM in conjunction with relevant authorizing agent (DEA or DEADP).	Ongoing for each new application.	Part of EIA process - no cost to Municipalities.
Performance Indicators				
(i) All Basic Assessments and EIAs to include an assessment of feasibility and impact of coastal access land.				
(ii) All RODs for new developments to contain conditions applying to coastal access land (servitudes).				
Issue 1.5 Illegal coastal access land				
All illegal coastal access land identified under issue 1.1 must be assessed and the instigators forced to apply for licenses (in the case of slipways) and/or remove any structures and rehabilitate the site (repair or removal notice).	ICM Act (Chapter 7, Part 1, Section 60); aspects of the EIA Regulations and ORV Regulations may also apply.	EDM in conjunction with National DEA (Oceans & Coast) and DEADP (Coastal Management).	1 to 2 years (after completion of 1.1).	Costs to be covered by offenders.
Performance Indicators				
(i) Repair or removal notices issued to all transgressors.				
(ii) Sites either closed and rehabilitated or licensed (successful application for illegal slipways).				

TABLE CMO 2 - MANAGEMENT STRATEGIES FOR INFRASTRUCTURE, SPATIAL PLANNING AND DEVELOPMENT

Issue 2.1 Limit infrastructure development for coastal access land to designated coastal access land.				
Actions	Legislation	Mandate	Timeframe	Budget
(a) Ensure that infrastructure development for coastal access land takes place at points designated as coastal access points only through the coastal planning scheme, as a policy directive to prevent cumulative impacts. This action should be linked to CMO 1 - Public Access (Issue 1.1 to 1.3).	ICM Act (Chapter 2, Part 3, Section 20(f); Section 56(3)(d).	Eden DM and all LMs.	2 to 4 years (once coastal access land has been declared).	Unknown.
(b) Establish coastal planning scheme by-laws which indicate the above.	ICM Act (Section 50).	Eden DM to develop District By-law in consultation with all LMs.	2 to 4 years.	R30 000 for process to develop by-laws.
Performance Indicators				
(i) An inventory of designated access sites and associated infrastructure (required infrastructure or existing infrastructure).				
(ii) A coastal planning scheme is developed and stipulates the above restrictions as land use policy directives along the coastline.				
(ii) Establishment of coastal planning scheme by-laws that specifies the above.				
(c) Maintain or upgrade existing infrastructure (i.e. roads, sewerage system) and municipal facilities (e.g. ablutions, walkways, boardwalks, camp sites and resorts) in coastal zone.	ICM Act (Section 20) .	All LMs.	Ongoing.	Costs variable depending on type, extent and state of infrastructure (IDP projects).
Performance Indicators				
(i) An inventory of designated access sites and associated infrastructure requiring maintenance or upgrade.				
(ii) Dedicated IDP project and allocated funds, presented in the IDP.				
Issue 2.2 Limit development in the coastal zone through land use planning and decision making processes				
(a) Delineate urban edges in Municipal SDFs to ensure nodal development and infill development of the high percentage of vacant plots within urban areas.	ICMA (Section 49(2)(c)(iii)) in terms of nodal development. The provincial SDF (a policy directive) recommends the delineation of urban edges as part of municipal SDFs.	All LMs.	Next SDF review and update.	Part of SDF review and update progress (budget allocated through IDP).
(b) Develop a coastal planning scheme that is aligned with and adopts the following land use management policies: (1) promote nodal development to prevent urban sprawl (use existing strategies to make informed decisions, e.g. Groot Brak Draft Structure Plan and Keurboomstrand Preliminary Environmental Management Framework, (2) proposed developments must be within the limits of the ecological carrying capacity and existing services/resources (sewerage treatment, water availability) of an area, for example at Jongensfontein, (3) discourage informal settlements in the coastal zone where there is lack of services, (4) restrict sub-division of agricultural land for resorts and other high impact tourist, business or industry related land use activities, (5) developments must not infringe on or detract from sites of heritage significance in the coastal zone, (6) all development applications in the coastal zone require an EIA that includes a cumulative impact assessment and heritage impact assessment (where applicable), and (7) any other land use activity restrictions that contribute to the objectives of the ICM Act.	ICM Act (Section 49(2)(c)(iii) & iv; includes requirement to consider zones for mixed-cost housing), Section 56(3)(d), Section 56(1)(b), Section 57.	Eden DM and all LMs (may be done in house or appoint consultants), in consultation with the MEC and after consultation with any authority that is responsible for managing an area to which the planning scheme applies e.g. SANParks, CapeNature.	2 to 4 years.	R200 000 for development of planning scheme (includes consultation with all relevant stakeholders).

Actions	Legislation	Mandate	Timeframe	Budget
(c) Develop coastal planning scheme by-laws that encompass the policy directives indicated in (a) and (b) above.	ICM Act (Section 50).	EDM to develop District By-law in consultation with all LMs.	Once planning scheme is developed.	R30 000 for process to develop by-laws.
Performance Indicators				
(i) Urban edges are indicated in SDFs.				
(ii) A coastal planning scheme is developed which is aligned with the above land use policy directives.				
(iii) A coastal by-law is established in this regard.				
(d) All the above policy directives (a) and (b)(1)-(7) form part of the municipal SDFs Land Use Management System (LUMS).	ICMA (Section 42(4)(e) and Section 48(4); Local Government: Municipal Systems Act, 32 of 2000, Section 26(e); Provincial SDF and associated Western Cape Policy guidelines: Rural Land Use Planning and Management Guidelines (Draft 2009); NEMA (in general and Section 2 (r).	Eden DM and all LMs.	2 to 3 years (or during the SDF review process).	SDF review and update budget (allocated in IDP).
Performance Indicators				
(i) Establishment of urban edges in SDFs.				
(ii) Municipal SDF land use management systems (LUMS) stipulate the above restrictions as policy directives along the coastline.				
(e) Adopt the following land use decision making protocols (which are indicated in the coastal planning scheme (b) and the coastal planning scheme by-laws (c) above): (1) Land use change applications that may contribute to linear coastal development must be negatively received. (2) Subject all land use applications in the coastal zone to an EIA with a heritage impact assessment (where applicable), cumulative impact assessment and carrying capacity assessment. (3) Discourage informal settlements in the coastal zone where there is lack of services. (4) Restrict the sub-division of agricultural land for resorts and other high impact tourist, business or industry related land use activities. (5) Developments must not infringe on or detract from sites of heritage significance in the coastal zone.	Land Use Planning Ordinance (15 of 1985); NEMA EIA regulations; NHR Act (Chapter 2, Section 38).	Eden DM, LMs and the relevant environmental authorizing agent (DEA or DEADP).	Ongoing for each new application.	Internal process - no additional cost.
Performance Indicators				
(i) Register of coastal land use applications and associated Record of Decisions.				
(ii) All LUPO applications, Basic Assessments and EIAs to include a cumulative impact assessment and carrying capacity assessment (ecological and infrastructural).				

Actions	Legislation	Mandate	Timeframe	Budget
Issue 2.3. Protect property against natural disasters and climate change affects				
(a) Prevent damage to property caused by flooding and storm surges due to erosion and accretion (associated with sea level rise) or other climate change impacts through engineering technologies and maintenance of current sea walls, dolosse etc. No development of new hard protective structures should be permitted, with other adaptation options being preferred. Standardize the approach as much as possible (National or Provincial protocol - although a generic approach is not always feasible due to site-specific dynamics). Prevention should also include the protection and rehabilitation of natural defense systems, such as primary dunes, littoral vegetation, salt marshes, wetlands and floodplains. These strategies should be included in Municipal Disaster Management Plans.	ICM Act (Section 49(2)(c)(v) for coastal erosion and accretion; Disaster Management Act (Sections 52 & 53).	EDM in conjunction with all local municipalities; DEA and DEADP to develop a standard protocol for dealing with erosion and accretion.	2 to 4 years	Unknown.
Performance Indicators				
(i) Development of a document that incorporates these actions and identifies alternative engineering technologies to be employed, which is integrated into municipal Disaster Management Plans (DEA or DEADP function).				
(ii) Inventory of properties that require protection, the type of engineering technology to be employed and properties indicated on a map (and preferably indicated in GIS format).				
(iii) Number and percentage of properties requiring protection that are protected through the development of appropriate infrastructure.				
(b) Determine the high water mark (HWM) and delineate the 100m from the HWM.	The position of the HWM is provided for in terms of the ICMA (Chapter 2, Part 1, Section 14), while Section 49(2)(c)(v) requires CMPs to address coastal erosion and accretion.	Although the ICM Act does not mandate this action to municipalities, the EDM in conjunction with each LM should motivate for this to be done by DEA as soon as possible in order to include it as part of their strategy to address issues of coastal erosion and accretion.	1 to 2 years.	DEA function to delineate the HWM; LMs can update GIS data-base at no cost.
(c) Delineate the 5m contour and all undeveloped portions of foredune that are currently backed by development.	Section 49(2)(c)(v) requires CMPs to address coastal erosion and accretion (note that the DEADPs climate change strategy and action plan highlights that development at estuaries is setback above the 5m contour.	EDM as part of this CMP.	NOW	Part of the current Eden CMP.
(d) Delineate the 1:50 and 1:100 year floodlines.	ICM Act Section 16(1)(i) makes provision for the 1:50 year flood line as part of the coastal protection zone; 1:100 year flood line is provided for in the NWA in relation to township developments (Section 144).	Not a Municipal function, although both the ICM Act and NWA refer to the floodlines in terms of planning and developments. The responsibility is placed on developers or applicants to determine floodlines.	1 to 2 years for all available data and ongoing for each new development application.	Part of this CMP for available data; all new applicants to cover costs for determining floodlines.
Performance Indicators				
(i) The CMP delineates all these areas and prevents future developments in these areas as part of a coastal planning scheme.				
(ii) An inventory of properties within the above areas (and indicated in GIS format).				

Actions	Legislation	Mandate	Timeframe	Budget
(e) Set back lines to be determined for the Eden DM and then included in Municipal planning schemes to inform no-go or high risk development areas (Eden DM sea level rise study - see Appendix 2 - can be used as a starting point).	ICM Act (Chapter 2, Section 25).	DEADP to develop set back lines; EDM and LM's to incorporate them into planning schemes.	1 to 2 years.	Provincial budget.
Performance Indicators				
Set back lines developed and incorporated into the 2014/15 SDF for all Municipal entities.				
(f) Prevent development within 100 m of the HWM, below the 5 m contour and below 100 and 50-year floodlines; strictly monitor (and preferably prevent) future development below 6.5m amsl and undeveloped portions of foredune (as recommended in the Sea Level Rise Study - Umvoto Africa 2010a; see Appendix 2).	Land Use Planning Ordinance (15 of 1985); NEMA EIA regulations.	Land use applications must be processed by Municipal town planners and the relevant environmental authorizing agent (DEA or DEADP).	Ongoing for each new application.	No cost.
Performance Indicators				
(i) Register of coastal land use applications and associated Record of Decisions.				
(ii) All LUPO applications, Basic Assessments and EIAs to include these areas in their applications, in GIS format.				
(g) Develop a coastal planning scheme that prevents development in the areas described above (b to e).	ICM Act (Section 56(3)(d)).	Eden DM and all local municipalities (may be done in house or appoint consultants), in consultation with the MEC and after consultation with any authority that is responsible for managing an area to which the planning scheme applies e.g. SANParks, CapeNature.	2 to 3 years	R200 000 for development of planning scheme (includes consultation with all relevant stakeholders).
(h) Establish coastal planning scheme by-laws that prevent development in the areas described above (b to e).	ICM Act (Section 50).	EDM to develop District By-law in consultation with all LMs.	2 to 3 years	R30 000 for process to develop by-laws.
Performance Indicators				
(i) A coastal planning scheme is developed with the areas indicated as no go areas.				
(ii) Establishment of coastal planning scheme by-laws that prevent future developments in these areas.				
(i) Indicate the areas (b to e) above in municipal SDFs and prevent development in these areas through the LUMS.	ICMA (Section 42(4)(e) and 48(4)) - in terms of alignment of SDFs with CMPs. Local Government: Municipal Systems Act, 32 of 2000, Section 26(e).	Eden DM and all LMs.	2 to 3 years (or during the SDF review process)	SDF review and update budget (allocated in IDP).
Performance Indicators				
These areas are indicated in municipal SDFs and the development restrictions form part of the LUMS.				
(j) Coastal Zone Management Strategies are developed for all local municipalities (these should include all aspects recommended in the Sea Level Rise Study (Appendix 2), e.g. coastal zone management units, sustainable coastal management plans, adaptation studies, alternative housing/structure technologies, economic risk assessment, management capacity, early warning systems, risk assessments, education & awareness etc.).	None applicable - recommendations from Sea Level Rise study.	All LMs (may appoint service provider).	2 to 4 years	R300 000 per strategy for each LM.

Actions	Legislation	Mandate	Timeframe	Budget
Performance Indicators				
Coastal Zone Management Strategies are developed for each local municipality.				
(k) Disaster Management Plans should incorporate the relevant aspects of the coastal zone management strategy.	Disaster Management Act (Sections 52 & 53).	EDM in conjunction with all local municipalities.	2 to 4 years	In house; IDP allocated funding for updating disaster plan.
Performance Indicators				
(i) Disaster Management Plans incorporate all the actions above.				
Issue 2.4. Protect sensitive coastal habitats				
(a) Establish the coastal protection zone, incorporate into planning schemes (SDF) and limit all future developments in this zone (See Appendix 5; Figures A1.1 to A1.6); all largely undisturbed habitats/areas should be excluded from considerations for future development.	ICM Act (Chapter 2, Part2, Sections 16 & 17; Chapter 3, Section 26 & 31; Chapter 7, Part 4, Section 62).	Provincial (DEADP) function, but will be done as part of this CMP for Provincial approval.	Now for inclusion in CMP; next SDF review period.	Part of this CMP budget.
Performance Indicators				
Coastal protection zone established and mapped in this CMP; incorporated into SDF.				
(b) Developments within the Outeniqua Sensitive Coastal Areas Extension (OSCAE) must be safeguarded through permit applications.	ECA (Regulations in terms of Section 21(l), Schedule 1 to 3).	Town Planning and Environmental departments of the George, Knysna and Bitou LMs.	Ongoing for each new application.	Internal process - no additional cost.
Performance Indicators				
Register of OSCAE applications and Record of Decisions.				
(c) Delineate the OSCAE area in the CMP and municipal SDFs (in GIS format). (Note that a sensitive coastal area in terms of ECA is part of the coastal protection zone).	ECA (Regulations in terms of Section 21(l), Schedule 1 to 3); ICM Act (Sections 42(4)(e), 48(4), 16(1)(b)).	Town Planning of the George, Knysna and Bitou LMs; EFA for inclusion into CMP.	Now for inclusion in CMP; next SDF review period.	SDF review and update budget (allocated in IDP).
Performance Indicators				
(i) OSCAE area delineated in CMP and municipal SDFs (in GIS format).				
(d) Identify other sensitive coastal environments that require protection and special coastal management, e.g. estuaries, coastal wetlands, critically endangered habitats, Listed Threatened Ecosystems, NFEPA wetlands (also CBAs and ESAs).	ICM Act (Sections 8(b), 27(1)(c) and 49(3)(d); NEMA (Section 2.4(r)).	EDM and EFA (as part of this CMP). Proclamation and management of areas however is primarily a Provincial and sometimes a National function.	Now for inclusion in CMP.	Part of the current Eden CMP.
Performance Indicators				
Sensitive coastal habitats indicated in the CMP (Note: in terms of the CBA maps almost the entire coastline is sensitive because it is either a CBA or ESA).				
(e) Develop a coastal planning scheme that is aligned with the land use management guidelines recommended and associated with the CBA maps and DEADPs Rural Land Use Planning and Management Guidelines (of the provincial SDF) to protect areas identified in action (c) above.	ICM Act (Section 56(3)(d)).	Eden DM and all local municipalities (may be done in house or appoint consultants), in consultation with any authority that is responsible for managing an area to which the planning scheme applies.	2 to 3 years	R200 000 for development of planning scheme (includes consultation with all relevant stakeholders).

Actions	Legislation	Mandate	Timeframe	Budget
Performance Indicators				
A coastal planning scheme is developed and aligned with the above land use policies.				
(f) Declare sensitive coastal habitats as special management areas in terms of the ICM Act.	ICM Act (Section 23).	Minister (DEA), after consultation with the MEC (DEADP).	2 to 3 years	Not a Municipal function.
Performance Indicators				
Sensitive coastal habitats declared as special management areas in terms of the ICM Act and provided in GIS format.				
(g) Establish a coastal planning scheme and associated scheme by-laws that prevents and/or restricts development in specified sensitive coastal habitats.	ICM Act (Sections 50 and 56(3)(d)).	Eden DM and all LMs (may be done in house or appoint consultants).	2 to 3 years	R200 000 for development of planning scheme (includes consultation with all relevant stakeholders).
Performance Indicators				
(i) Establishment of a coastal planning scheme and associated scheme by-laws that prevents and/or restricts development in specified sensitive coastal habitats.				
(h) Identify Municipal land that can be declared as Protected Areas or Nature Reserves, and/or promote private landowners to declare sensitive coastal environments as Protected Areas or Nature Reserves.	NEM:PAA (Section 3.5); Western Cape Nature Conservation Laws Amendment Act (Section 7).	Eden DM and all LMs (may be done in house or appoint consultants).	4 to 5 years.	R200 000 for service provider to identify land and engage landowners.
Performance Indicators				
The number and percentage of Protected Areas or Nature Reserves on municipal land and/or private land.				
(i) Establish and strengthen provincial stewardship programmes in these areas.	NEM:BA (Section 48(2)) requires that municipalities are aligned with the National Biodiversity Framework (Section 4.5.3).	Eden DM and all LMs, in consultation with Provincial authorities (DEADP and CapeNature) and SANParks.	5 years (+)	Unknown.
Performance Indicators				
The number of stewardship agreements with private landowners and CapeNature/SANParks.				
(j) Indicate sensitive areas in SDFs and provide land use management guidelines that are aligned with the provincial SDFs Rural Land Use Planning and Management Guidelines.	Local Government: Municipal Systems Act (Section 26e); ICM Act (Section 42(4e) and 48(4)).	Eden DM and all LMs.	Next SDF review and update.	SDF review and update budget (allocated in IDP).
Performance Indicators				
SDFs reflect these areas with associated land use management guidelines.				
(k) Strict adherence to SDFs and existing building regulations.	Land Use Planning Ordinance; and/or the NEMA EIA regulations.	Land use applications processed by municipal town planners and environmental personnel and the relevant environmental authorizing agent (DEA or DEADP).	Ongoing for each new application.	Internal process - no additional cost.

Actions	Legislation	Mandate	Timeframe	Budget
Performance Indicators				
Register of land use and EIA applications with associated Record of Decisions.				
Issue 2.5. Maintain the coastal 'Sense of Place'				
(a) Develop a coastal planning scheme that promotes nodal development to prevent urban sprawl and ribbon development along the coastal zone, as a policy directive.	ICM Act (Section 56(3d).	EDM and all LMs (may be done in house or appoint consultants).	2 to 3 years	R200 000 for development of planning scheme.
Performance Indicators				
(i) A CMP coastal planning scheme is developed and stipulates the above restrictions as land use policy directives along the coastline.				
(ii) Urban edges indicated in SDFs (in GIS format).				
(b) Identify Municipal land that can be declared as Protected Areas or Nature Reserves, and/or promote private landowners to declare sensitive coastal environments as Protected Areas or Nature Reserves.	NEM:PAA (Section 3.5); Western CapeNature Conservation Laws Amendment Act (Section 7).	Eden DM and all LMs (may be done in house or appoint consultants).	4 to 5 years.	R200 000 for service provider to identify land and engage landowners.
Performance Indicators				
The number and percentage of Protected Areas or Nature Reserves on municipal land and/or private land.				
(c) Establish and strengthen provincial stewardship programmes in these areas. Land use applications under LUPO that can be incorporated into the CapeNature or SANParks stewardship programmes should be flagged.	NEM:BA (Section 48(2)) requires that municipalities are aligned with the National Biodiversity Framework (Section 4.5.3).	Eden DM and all LMs, in consultation with Provincial authorities (DEADP and CapeNature) and SANParks.	5 years (+)	Unknown.
Performance Indicators				
The number of stewardship agreements with private landowners and CapeNature or SANParks.				
Issue 2.6 Critical Biodiversity Area Maps and planning.				
(a) Use the CBA maps to delineate urban edges (Appendix 5; Figures A5.1 to A5.7 for CBA maps). In addition, source and use surveys or assessments conducted by other institutions, e.g. CBA assessment by KPOA for Keurbooms area.	ICMA (Section 49(2c-iii); Provincial SDF, as a policy directive, recommends the determination of urban edges.	Eden DM and all LMs.	Now - incorporate in next SDF review.	SDF review and update budget (allocated in IDP).
Performance Indicators				
Urban edges delineated in the SDFs.				
(b) Use the CBA maps to assist with identifying sensitive coastal habitats and areas to be protected (See Issue 2.4d).				
Performance Indicators				
Sensitive coastal habitats indicated in the CMP (Note: in terms of the CBA maps almost the entire coastline is sensitive because it is either a CBA or ESA).				

Actions	Legislation	Mandate	Timeframe	Budget
Issue 2.7 Desalination plants				
(a) Avoid the hasty installation of desalination plants within the coastal zone.	NEMA: EIA regulations.	The relevant environmental authorizing agent (DEA or DEADP) in consultation with LMs.	Ongoing for each new application.	Not a Municipal function.
(b) Develop water sector plans that includes long term planning in relation to the need and availability of water that takes into account urban expansion.	Water Services Act; Local Government: Municipal Systems Act (Section 26e).	LM town planning and environmental departments must ensure sustainable development of water resources (may be done in house or appoint consultants).	2 to 5 years (as part of the IDP/SDF review process)	R100 000 per LM for development of water sector plans.
Performance Indicators				
(i) Register of applications for desalination plants and associated Record of Decisions.				
(ii) Water sector plans or Water Services Development Plans (as part of the IDP and SDF) identify projected water needs, and SDFs indicate (where relevant) potential locations of desalination plants.				

TABLE CMO 3 - MANAGEMENT STRATEGIES FOR BIODIVERSITY CONSERVATION, PROTECTION AND ENHANCEMENT**Issue 3.1 Estuary management.**

Actions	Legislation	Mandate	Timeframe	Budget
(a) Implement all existing Estuary Management Plans (EMPs); together with the MCC this will include incorporating zonation plans and management actions into Municipal IDPs and SDFs.	ICM Act (Chapter 4); Draft NEMP.	Estuary Forums and MCC for existing EMPs; Eden DM and LMs depending on jurisdiction for development of additional EMPs (see Appendix 4).	2 to 4 years.	R300 000 per estuary.
(b) Develop EMPs for all estuaries that currently do not have plans according to the schedule outlined in Appendix 4 (see Appendix 5; Figures A3.1 to A3.6).				

Performance Indicators

(i) Existing estuary Forums continue to function effectively (regular meetings, with documented proceedings and outcomes).

(ii) EMPs for the remaining 10 estuaries in Eden are developed in line with the NEMP over the next four years.

Issue 3.2 Alien vegetation removal

(a) Develop alien invasive species control and monitoring plan for municipal owned land (may include other state owned land), and implement. (Note: The Garden Route CBA maps include alien vegetation maps that can be used to prioritize high density alien sites for George, Knysna and Bitou Municipalities; Appendix 5; Figures A4.1 to A4.3).	NEM:BA (Section 76(2)) and the National Biodiversity Framework (NBF) (Section 4.3.5).	Eden DM and all local municipalities (may be done in house or appoint consultants); liaise with all other organs of state that own land to make plan more comprehensive and inclusive.	2 to 4 years	Costs will depend on number of properties in the coastal zone and extent of infestation.
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Performance Indicators

(i) The alien control plan is identified as an IDP project with associated funding (for municipal properties).

(ii) Production of an alien invasive species control and monitoring plan for municipal own land (may include other state owned land).

(iii) A system is in place to monitor implementation.

(b) Implement programmes, such as the DWA's Working for Water and Working for Wetlands programmes, the DEA's CoastCare programme, and the Dept. Agriculture's Land Care programme, to assist with clearing aliens. (Note that the Garden Route CBA map has an associated alien vegetation map that can assist with prioritizing areas).	NEM:BA (Section 76(2)) and the National Biodiversity Framework (Section 4.3.5); NWA must drive the clearance of aliens to protect water resources (Sections 3.1 and 5); CARA (Section 4 (4a) and Section 6 (l)).	DWA, DEA, DoA in consultation with all municipalities. Municipalities can be the implementing agents of some of these programmes and will therefore need to apply for funding in this regard. SANBI is responsible for monitoring implementation of alien invasive species regulations/eradication plans.	2 to 4 years and ongoing.	Unknown. Sources not from Municipal funds -include the Poverty Relief Fund and the Expanded Public Works Programme (Environmental and Cultural sector) led by the DEA and DoA (Land Care).
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Performance Indicators

Inventory of programmes implemented.

Actions	Legislation	Mandate	Timeframe	Budget
(c) Raise awareness amongst landowners regarding their duty to remove alien invasive species.	NEM:BA (Section 73(2 and 3); CARA (Section 6 (l) and Section 29).	SANBI, DWA and DoA in consultation with all municipalities.	2 to 4 years and ongoing.	As above (Also SANBI's Early Detection and Rapid Response programme (funded by Working for Water programme - DWA) was formed to control and manage emerging invasive alien plants in South Africa).
(d) Encourage landowners that have listed invasive species on their properties to control and eradicate these species.	As above	As above	2 to 4 years and ongoing.	As above
Performance Indicators				
(i) Awareness raising material produced e.g. Pamphlets.				
(ii) Inventory of landowners required to control and eradicate alien invasive species.				
Issue 3.3 Restoration and rehabilitation of biodiversity				
(a) Planting of indigenous plants where alien species have been removed. Implemented after the completion of alien eradication plans and removal of aliens (Issue 3.2).	ICM Act Section 83(d) for rehabilitation; NEM:BA Section 11(m)(i) & (n)(ii), Section 76(2); National Biodiversity Framework (Section 4.3.5); NWA (clearance of aliens to protect water resources as part of a national strategy; CARA (for provision of funding through LandCare for restoration purposes to prevent soil erosion/degradation).	SANBI; DWA; DoA in consultation with the relevant municipality, although municipalities can implement their own projects (as part of the Expanded Public Works Programme, Poverty Relief Programme, LandCare); Coastcare (DEA) in consultation with municipalities or the private sector.	3 to 5 years	Unknown. Sources not from Municipal funds -include Poverty Relief Fund; Expanded Public Works Programme (environmental and cultural sector) led by DEA; LandCare lead by DoA.
Performance Indicators				
Inventory of planting projects implemented.				
(b) Reintroduce indigenous plants and animals to enhance terrestrial biodiversity in Protected Areas and Nature reserves.	The Western CapeNature Conservation Laws Amendment Act (Section 82(1)(d)); NEM:PAA (Section 41); Western CapeNature Conservation Laws Amendment Act (transportation and relocation of animals); NEM:BA for permits for Threatened or Protected Species (TOPS) - (Section 18).	CapeNature; DEA (approve management plans compiled by SANParks, CapeNature, local authority or other management body of a Protected Area); DEA (approval of TOPS permits); DEADP (transportation/relocation).	2 to 4 years and ongoing (unless already being implemented).	Not a municipal mandate- budgets from other organs of state.

Actions	Legislation	Mandate	Timeframe	Budget
Performance Indicators				
(i) Management plans for Protected Areas (in terms of NEM:PAA) or Nature Reserves (in terms of the WC Nature Conservation Laws Amendment Act) include reintroduction of indigenous plants and animals.				
(ii) Increase in number of indigenous (especially rare and endangered) species.				
Issue 3.4 Biodiversity Monitoring				
(a) Monitor populations (in Protected Areas/Nature Reserves) to determine ecosystem health and improvement in terms of, for example: diversity, population numbers and richness.	NEM:PAA (Section 41) and MLRA (Section 43(3)).	Management plans: SANParks, CapeNature, local authority or other management body of a Protected Area.	1 to 2 years for management plans that include monitoring; then ongoing.	Estimated R200 000 per year for monitoring programmes in Municipal Reserves. Budgets for MPAs and Provincial Reserves not from Municipal sources.
Performance Indicators				
Production of monitoring plans as part of Protected Area/Nature reserve management plans (Municipal, Provincial and National protected areas).				
(b) Utilize CBA maps to monitor biodiversity status (in relation to changes in land cover due to future developments).	In terms of the NEM:BA (Section 11) & the National Biodiversity Framework (NBF) SANBI is responsible for monitoring the conservation status of ecosystems and all listed threatened or protected species in SA. The NBF also recognizes DWEA, Department of Forestry, SANParks, and provincial conservation authorities as lead agents in monitoring biodiversity. Bioregional programmes (i.e. C.A.P.E) direct the production of CBA maps (precursor to bioregional plans in terms of NEM:BA), which can assist with monitoring biodiversity in a bioregion.	Although the NBF indicates SANBI, DWEA, Department of Forestry, SANParks, and Provincial conservation authorities as the lead monitoring agents, DEADP and CapeNature, as partners of the C.A.P.E programme, will be the best parties to monitor the CBA Map. Municipalities should assist with this in terms of land use applications (data available in GIS format).	Ongoing.	No additional budget for Municipal entities; part of existing land use applications.
Performance Indicators				
(i) A GIS database indicating current land cover and land use (zoning) in the region, which will indicate changes in this regard (NOTE: All the CBA maps have an associated land cover or transformation shapefile which should be updated).				
Issue 3.5 Rehabilitation of illegal activities or structures				
(a) Remove illegal structures (e.g. jetties, buildings, walkways or other structures) and rehabilitate disturbed areas where necessary (See CMO 8, Issue 8.3 for details).				

Actions	Legislation	Mandate	Timeframe	Budget
Performance Indicators				
See CMO 8, Issue 8.3.				
Issue 3.6 Pollution control and coastal cleanup strategies.				
See CMO 6 for pollution and control of water resources.				
(a) Develop a coastal cleanup strategy (more applicable to the Provincial or national CMP).	ICM Act or White Paper for Sustainable Coastal Development in South Africa (drives Coastcare); ECA (Section 19A - municipalities must remove any litter).	DEA (Coastcare or Working for the Coast); DEADP (coastal management section); in consultation with all municipalities.	2 to 4 years	Funding from National (DEA - Coast Care) or Provincial (DEADP) sources.
Performance Indicators				
A coastal cleanup strategy report is compiled (part of Provincial or National CMP actions).				
(b) Ensure adequate waste disposal containers are provided along the coast (at access points) and remove litter.	ECA (Section 19(2) & 19A); ICM Act (Section 20) .	All LMs.	2 to 4 years	Costs of disposal containers dependent on number required; cost of regular emptying of bins unknown (motivate in IDP).
Performance Indicators				
(i) Inventory of areas requiring waste disposal containers.				
(ii) Capacity (staff, vehicles and budget) to remove litter is available.				
Issue 3.7 Critical Biodiversity Area Maps and biodiversity conservation				
(a) Use the CBA maps to assist with identifying the coastal corridor, with associated inland corridors, which should be protected (part of Provincial CMP).	As above	Either National (DEA) or Provincial (DEADP) in consultation with EDM.	1 to 3 years.	Not a Municipal function.
(b) Use the CBA maps to identify areas that should be protected either under stewardship agreements or declared as Protected Areas or Nature Reserves in the terrestrial environment (part of National and Provincial CMPs). Note: Ideally all CBAs should be protected but this is unlikely or unrealistic.	As above; NEM:PAA; National Protected Areas Expansion Strategy and the National Biodiversity Framework in terms of NEM:BA.	The National Biodiversity Framework identifies SANBI, DEA, DEADP, CapeNature and SANParks as lead agents to expand the Protected Area Network.	1 to 3 years.	Not a Municipal function.
(c) Use the CBA maps to identify priority conservation areas in the marine environment (i.e. marine CBA) for extension of the MPA network (part of National and Provincial CMPs).	As above; NEM:PAA; National Protected Areas Expansion Strategy and the National Biodiversity Framework in terms of NEM:BA.	As above	1 to 3 years.	Not a Municipal function.
(d) Delineate the coastal corridor, with associated inland corridors, in SDFs. (Note that the CBAs identify these).	ICM Act Section 42(4)(e) and 48(4) in - in terms of inclusion in SDFs.	EDM and LMs (town planning).	Depends on when coastal corridor is established.	IDP budget for review and update of SDFs.

Actions	Legislation	Mandate	Timeframe	Budget
Performance Indicators				
(i) The Provincial CMP has coastal corridors with associated inland corridors delineated.				
(ii) Number declared Protected Areas or Nature Reserves in the terrestrial environment.				
(iii) Number of declared MPAs.				
(iv) SDFs have the coastal corridors with associated inland corridors delineated.				
Issue 3.8 Fire management				
(a) Develop an Integrated Fire Management Plan.	National Veld and Forest Fire Act (Section 5(1)(a); Local Government: Municipal Structures Act (Section 84(1)(j)).	Department of Forestry in consultation with EDM (Disaster Management) and landowners outside the urban edge).	2 to 4 years.	R100 000 for development of plan.
(b) Participate in Fire Protection Associations (FPA).	National Veld and Forest Fire Act (Section 10); Local Government: Municipal Structures Act (Section 84(1)(j)).	EDM to coordinate with all affected landowners outside the urban edge.	2 to 4 years.	R20 000 for transport costs for interacting with landowners.
Performance Indicators				
(i) A fire management plan or Fire Action Plan is developed.				
(ii) Inventory of members actively participating in the FPA.				
Issue 3.9 Financial measures to protect, conserve or enhance biodiversity.				
(a) Develop By-laws that provide tax exemptions, rebates, rates re-evaluation or other incentives for land that is conserved and protected through NEM:PAA, the WC NCLA or stewardship agreements with CapeNature or SANParks (can provide information in this regard through Municipal publications).	ICM Act (Section 50); Municipal Property Rates Act (Section 3); Revenue Laws Amendment Act (60 of 2008); Eden DM Property Rates By-Law (Section 4 - provides for categories of properties: eco-tourism and conservation)	EDM to develop District By-law in consultation with all LMs.	2 to 4 years and ongoing as land use changes.	R30 000 for development of By-law.
Performance Indicators				
(i) A Property Rates By-Law is developed that includes various options.				
(ii) An inventory of the number of properties with tax rebates etc.				
Issue 3.10 Protection of fish species and marine habitats				
(a) Ongoing management of existing MPAs, expansion of boundaries of current MPAs (e.g. Goukamma and TNP), closure of existing open (fishing) areas within MPAs (Goukamma, including the estuary and Robberg) and establishment of additional MPAs and priority conservation areas. Note that the Garden Route CBA map, stretching from George to Bitou municipalities, identifies several marine CBA for this purpose; See Appendix 3 (and Plate A3.1) and Appendix 5 (Figures A3.1 to A3.6) for more detail.	MLRA (Section 43(3) in terms of declaring MPAs, Section 77(e) in terms of declaring Closed Areas); National Protected Area Expansion Strategy; NEM:BA and the National Biodiversity Framework in terms of expanding MPAs to protect marine biodiversity.	DEA in collaboration with CapeNature and SANParks as managing authorities and WWF-SA (currently being driven by WWF-SA and the MPA Expansion Group within the MPA Forum).	5 years.	Not a Municipal function.

Actions	Legislation	Mandate	Timeframe	Budget
Performance Indicators (as part of National and Provincial CMP)				
(i) Inventory of identified MPAs that require boundary expansion (e.g. Goukamma) and closure to fishing.				
(ii) MPA boundaries expanded and areas closed to fishing.				
(ii) The MPA management plan includes areas closed to fishing.				
(iv) The number of MPAs or priority conservation areas (with associated management plans identifying closed areas) is increased.				
(b) Develop and implement a national intervention programme for critical linefish species, particularly estuarine dependent and shore-based species (e.g. kob and white steenbras) or declare emergency measures (e.g. suspend all fishing for certain species).	MLRA (Section 14 - Determination of allowable catches and applied effort) (Section 15 - Fisheries management areas) (Section 16 - Emergency measures).	DEA and DAFF in collaboration with the South African Marine Linefish Management Association (SAMLMA).	2 to 3 years	Not a Municipal function.
Performance Indicators				
An national intervention programme is developed.				
Issue 3.11 Air quality management				
(a) Development of an Air Quality Management Plan (AQMP) and integration into the IDP.	NAQA (Chapter 3, Sections 15 & 16).	Eden DM, specifically the IDP Manager in cooperation with the Planning and Environmental Unit.	Next IDP review.	Internal process.
(b) Drafting of by-laws for the implementation of the AQMP.	NAQA (Chapter 3, Section 11).	Eden DM legal department in cooperation with the Planning and Environmental Unit.	2 to 3 years	R30 000 for development of By-law.
(c) Appointment of a Municipal Air Quality Officer to implement the AQMP and coordinate all matters pertaining to air quality management.	NAQA (Chapter 3, Section 14).	Eden DM.	2 to 3 years	Annual remuneration package for Municipal employee.
Performance Indicators				
(i) AQMP is developed and integrated into the Eden DM IDP.				
(ii) By-laws drafted for the administration/implementation of the AQMP.				
(iii) Air Quality Officer appointed.				

TABLE CMO 4 - MANAGEMENT STRATEGIES FOR HERITAGE RESOURCES

Issue 4.1 Heritage resources in the Eden coastal zone need to be managed, protected and shared by all.

Actions	Legislation	Mandate	Timeframe	Budget
(a) Identification of all heritage resources within the coastal zone of Eden (Grade I, II and III) and determination of which fall under local authority jurisdiction (Grade III resources).	NHR Act (Chapter 1, Section 8; Chapter 2, Section 30).	SAHRA for Grade I; Heritage Western Cape (for Grade II); LM or DM for Grade III (see Appendix 2 for contact details).	2 to 4 years	R200 000 for DM or R40 000 per LM; National and Provincial budgets not applicable.
(b) Establish a register of all heritage resources in the Province (includes Eden District).	NHR Act (Chapter 1, Section 3)	Heritage Western Cape.		Provincial budget.
(c) Determine local authority capacity to manage and protect heritage resources and assist in building capacity (Provincial authority to perform functions until local authorities develop the required capacity).	NHR Act (Chapter 1, Section 24)	Heritage Western Cape	1 to 2 years	Provincial budget.
(d) Local authorities to protect and manage Grade III heritage resources and those Grade I and II resources whose protection and management has been devolved to them by National or Provincial authorities (guided by a heritage resources protection and management strategy).	NHR Act (Chapter 1, Sections 27 to 29)	EDM in consultation with all local municipalities (assisted by Heritage Western Cape until local capacity is considered adequate).	Ongoing	Unknown; dependent on resource type, location and number.
(e) Local authority to establish by-laws or make provisions in planning schemes for the management and protection of heritage resources.	NHR Act (Chapter 2, Sections 28 and 30; Chapter 3, Section 54).	EDM in consultation with all local municipalities.	2 to 4 years	R30 000 for process to develop by-laws.
(f) Local authorities to provide incentives through by-laws or provisions in planning schemes for the management and protection of heritage resources.	NHR Act (Chapter 2, Section 43; Chapter 3, Section 54); ICM Act (Chapter 6, Section 50); MS Act (Chapter 3, Sections 11 to 14).	EDM in consultation with all local municipalities.		
(g) Impact Assessment Reports to be required for developments that may impact on heritage resources.	NHR Act (Chapter 2, Section 38); any other legislation requiring an evaluation of a development on heritage resources (includes EC Act, Minerals Act and IEM guidelines).	Predominantly Heritage Western Cape and SAHRA, but EDM and LMs on occasion; lead authorities for authorization of EIAs.	Ongoing	Cost covered by developer or applicant.
(h) Local authorities to order owners to stop work and repair damage if alterations or developments of items on heritage register take place without consent from the heritage authority.	NHR Act (Chapter 2, Section 30)	EDM and all LMs.	Ongoing	Cost covered by developer or applicant.
Performance Indicators				
(i) A document detailing the identification and classification of all heritage resources within the coastal zone of Eden, and the establishment of heritage resources register.				
(ii) Establishment of local authority heritage agencies, firstly at District level and subsequently at LM level.				
(iii) Development of a heritage resources protection and management strategy (includes requirements in terms of manpower and funding).				
(iv) By-laws and planning schemes, aimed at protecting and managing heritage resources, are developed and implemented by DM and LMs.				
(v) All Basic Assessments and EIAs contain reference to and specialist assessments of impacts on heritage resources.				

TABLE CMO 5 - MANAGEMENT STRATEGIES FOR DISASTER MANAGEMENT**Issue 5.1 Effective and coordinated disaster management is required for ensuring human safety.**

Actions	Legislation	Mandate	Timeframe	Budget
(a) The EDM must establish and implement a Disaster Management Framework.	DM Act (Chapter 5, Section 42)	EDM (Gerhard Otto).	Already done	Not applicable.
(b) Establish a disaster management coordination center for Eden District (center in George already coordinates activities for Mossel Bay and George, but needs to incorporate other LMs - both coastal and inland).	DM Act (Chapter 5, Sections 43 to 50).	EDM (Gerhard Otto) in consultation with LMs.	1 - 2 years	Detailed in disaster management framework.
(c) The EDM and all local municipalities must develop and implement Disaster Management Plans (DMPs).	DM Act (Chapter 5, Sections 52 and 53).	EDM and LMs (disaster management coordinators; see Appendix 2 for details).	Already done	Implementation requirements part of each DMP.
(d) Create awareness throughout Eden of disaster management procedures and requirements from public to ensure safety (public workshops, media releases & advertising and pamphlets).	None applicable, but will make disaster management more effective.	EDM (Disaster management and media relations).	Ongoing	R50 000 per year.

Performance Indicators

- (i) Approved disaster management framework that is consistent with the National and Provincial frameworks (done).
- (ii) Expansion of the existing coordination center in George to include activities from all Eden's local municipalities.
- (iii) All DMPs (District and LM) approved by National and Provincial centers and distributed amongst all LMs.
- (iv) Workshops at all major coastal centers covering all five coastal LMs once a year and regular media releases in all major newspapers, local community newspapers and municipal & community websites; pamphlets available at municipal offices, libraries and tourism offices.

Issue 5.2 Estuary breaching protocols must ensure human safety, protection of property and infrastructure and the maintenance of ecosystem functioning.

(a) Estuary breaching protocols to be developed for all closed estuaries that threaten human safety, property & infrastructure and ecosystem functioning, including Touw, Swartvlei, Groot (West) and Groot Brak.	EIA Regulations (in terms of Section 24[5] of NEMA); Estuary Management Plans as per ICM Act (Chapter 4).	SANParks for Touw, Swartvlei and Groot (West) and Mossel Bay LM (in consultation with DWA and DEADP) for Groot Brak (part of Estuary Management Plan).	SANParks already done as part of GRNP management plan; EMP currently being developed for Groot Brak	Not applicable.
(b) Coordination between SANParks and Knysna LM with regards breaching on Swartvlei - currently sole SANParks mandate but effectiveness (reaction time, earth moving equipment) may be improved by coordinating with Knysna LM. An arrangement already exists between SANParks and Bitou LM for the Groot (West) Estuary.	None applicable.	SANParks in consultation with Knysna LM.	1 year	Determined as part of SLA between SANParks and Knysna LM (costs covered by SANParks as the managing authority).

Performance Indicators

- (i) Breaching protocols integrated with EMPs or other management plans, i.e. part of Groot Brak EMP (being developed) and GRNP management plan (already achieved).
- (ii) Consultation between Knysna LM and SANParks; if consensus is reached, a Service Level Agreement (SLA) must be entered into between SANParks and Knysna LM.

Issue 5.3 Procedures for whale entanglements and beached whales & dolphins.

(a) Contact South African Whale Disentanglement Network or Dolphin Action & Protection Group (DAPG) for entanglements and the DAPG for stranded animals.	None applicable.	Any witness to an entanglement or stranding.	Ongoing	Not applicable.
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Actions	Legislation	Mandate	Timeframe	Budget
Performance Indicators				
Not applicable.				
Issue 5.4 Awareness amongst recreational users of dangers associated with the sea.				
Erection of signboards providing details of safe swimming areas, hazards such as riptides, sharks, blue bottles & boats and contact details for lifeguards and NSRI.	DM and LM Outdoor advertising and signage by-laws.	EDM and LMs for signboards.	2 to 4 years	R5 000 per signboard.
Performance Indicators				
Signboards erected at all access points where recreational users will swim in the sea.				

TABLE CMO 6 - MANAGEMENT STRATEGIES FOR WATER QUALITY & QUANTITY

Issue 6.1 Pollution of water sources (estuary and marine).

Actions	Legislation	Mandate	Timeframe	Budget
(a) Prevent contamination of marine and estuary waters (used for recreational activities) with <i>E.coli</i> and other pollutants or contaminants. Sources include sewerage treatment facilities, septic tanks, stormwater runoff, industrial effluent and agricultural return flows (all estuaries are important, but prioritize Gwaing and Blinde Estuaries).	NWA (Chapter 3, Section 19); DWA water quality guidelines for recreational use; By-laws for stormwater management and sewerage infrastructure; WESSA requirements for blue flag status (beaches and marinas).	EDM and all LMs (additional analysis of samples by DWA); consultation with Dept. Agriculture for return flows.	1 - 2 years for existing sources and ongoing for new infrastructure	Municipal infrastructure maintenance budget (IDP)
(b) Prevent and remedy pollution of water resources.	ICM Act (Section 69); NWA (Section 19 and 20); NEMA (Section 28); ECA (Section 31); Constitution (Section 156 - Eden DM Health By-laws controls stormwater and discharge to some degree).	Any owner/occupier of land from which pollution may or has impacted a water resource, including catchment management agencies, are responsible for preventing and remedying pollution; Eden DM (and LMs once By-laws developed); DWA (in terms of NWA); DEA and DEADP (in terms of NEMA, ECA and the Constitution).	From 1st year and ongoing.	Costs mostly from Provincial or National budgets; Municipal contributions highly variable depending on extent and source of pollution (IDP projects).
(c) Control wastewater discharge and stormwater run-off into estuaries, wetlands and coastal waters. This will include discharge into rivers, upstream of estuaries that feed into these estuaries. Discharge may include point source or discharge due to sewage or waterworks leakages. Stormwater runoff systems should be designed with traps for litter and hydrocarbons (fuel/oil). Wastewater discharge into estuaries must be covered in individual estuary management plans.	ICM Act (Section 69); NWA (Section 3, General Authorizations or licenses in terms of Section 21(f), (g) & (h); NEMA (Section 28); Constitution (Section 156 - Eden DM Health By-laws controls stormwater and discharge to some degree).	DEA for ICM Act; DWA for NWA; EDM and LMs for By-laws.	From 1st year and ongoing.	Costs mostly from Provincial or National budgets; Municipal contributions highly variable depending on extent and source of pollution.
(d) Monitor and record water quality of discharged wastewater that has the potential to impact water resources e.g. estuaries, wetlands, groundwater and coastal waters.	NWA - General Authorizations or licenses in terms of Section 21(f), (g) & (h) water uses.	DWA and any Section 21(f), (g) & (h) water user in terms of the General Authorizations or license requirements.	From 1st year and ongoing.	Primarily DWA function, but R200 000 per year from EDM as a licensed water user.
(e) Identify water users that do not comply with the NWA and the required water quality standards of discharged wastewater.	NWA - General Authorizations or licenses in terms of Section 21(f), (g) & (h) water uses.	DWA.	From 1st year and ongoing.	National (DWA) budget not Municipal mandate.

Actions	Legislation	Mandate	Timeframe	Budget
(f) Monitor water quality of water resources.	NWA (Section 137- establishment of national monitoring systems); NWA Schedule 3 (Sections 72,73 and 151(l)) - Powers and duties of Catchment Management Agencies.	DWA and Catchment Management Agencies.	From 1st year and ongoing.	National (DWA) budget not Municipal mandate.
Performance Indicators				
(i) Levels of contaminants below the requirements for recreational use; minimum of weekly sampling at fixed sites. Most important is <i>E. coli</i> (100 units/100 ml in 80% of samples and 2 000 units/100 ml in 95% of samples).				
(ii) Water quality of aquatic resources is improved.				
(iii) Register of Section 21(f), (g) & (h) water users in terms of the NWA (The establishment of a national information system by the Minister, in terms of Section 139, should assist).				
(iv) Inventory and location map of wastewater discharge points or problem sites.				
(v) Register of transgressors in terms of water quality standards and monitoring procedures required in terms of the NWA.				
(vi) All the actions above are dealt with in individual estuary management plans, where they apply.				
Issue 6.2 Contamination of groundwater for human use or consumption at Jongensfontein.				
Upgrade sewerage treatment facility at Jongensfontein to prevent further contamination of the groundwater (freshwater springs).	NWA (Chapter 3, Section 19).	Hessequa LM.	1 - 2 years	Municipal infrastructure maintenance budget (IDP)
Performance Indicators				
Upgrade and ongoing maintenance complete and regular monitoring of samples shows no levels of contamination.				
Issue 6.3 Estuaries being deprived of freshwater due to abstraction of groundwater from fountains/springs (Stil Bbay) or boreholes, abstraction of water directly from rivers and construction of dams that reduce base flows.				
This is a DWA mandate and requires both authorization for water use and the determination of the Ecological Reserve (should ultimately be incorporated into individual EMPs). This is not a Municipal function but EDM and LM can motivate DWA to investigate and carry out Reserve determinations.	NWA (Chapter 4 for water use; Chapter 3, Sections 16 & 17 for the Reserve).	DWA	4 to 5 years	DWA budget for determining water use allowances in estuary requirements (Reserve).
Performance Indicators				
Reserve determinations conducted for all catchments and implemented as part of either a catchment management plan or EMP.				
Issue 6.4 Developments in the coastal zone exceed the carrying capacity of water resources for human use or consumption.				
Local authorities to conduct an audit of water resources available for human use & consumption and restrict developments so as not to exceed their capacity to provide water.	Town planning schemes (SDF), IDPs and water services provision by-laws.	All LMs.	2 to 4 years and ongoing for all future development applications.	R20 000 per LM for internal audit of water capacity.
Performance Indicators				
Report from each LM detailing water resources and capacity to provide for existing demand, with projected capacity to provide for additional demand (10-year projection).				

TABLE CMO 7 - MANAGEMENT STRATEGIES FOR INSTITUTIONAL ARRANGEMENTS

Issue 7.1 Implementation of the CMP.

Actions	Legislation	Mandate	Timeframe	Budget
Establish a Municipal Coastal Committee and sub-committees to oversee implementation and evaluation (after 5 years) of the CMP (see Chapter 4).	ICM Act (Chapter 5, Section 42)	EDM (Vernon Gibbs-Halls)	1 year	R20 000 per year for running costs.

Performance Indicators

(a) The establishment and recognition of an MCC (and sub-committees) within the first year with a constitution and clear mandates for member organizations.

(b) The MCC and sub-committees comprise a representation of all interest groups to ensure transparency in all decision-making processes.

Issue 7.2 Interaction between organs of state (cooperative governance).

Service level agreements to be entered into between organs of state (and para-stats), which clearly define devolved or cooperative responsibilities and funding arrangements, to facilitate the effective implementation of the strategies of the CMP.	Most National and Provincial legislation provides for the devolution of powers to local authorities.	Initiated by EDM but involving all relevant organs of state.	As required.	Budgets to be determined on a case-by-case basis.
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Performance Indicators

SLAs between organs of state and/or para-stats, e.g. Bitou LM and CapeNature for compliance and enforcement on the Keurbooms/Bitou Estuary; SANParks and Knysna LM for cooperative assistance with breaching of Swartvlei Estuary.

Issue 7.3 Capacity of Municipal entities to fulfill mandates.

(a) Assessment of existing capacity to fulfill mandates in terms of implementing strategies of the CMP (National and Provincial to do the same in the context of their respective CMPs).	None applicable.	EDM and all LMs.	1 year	R20 000 per Municipal entity for assessment.
(b) Increase capacity in areas where it is lacking so that Municipal entities can fulfill their mandates in terms of the Municipal Systems Act. Priorities should be the appointment of LM environmental officers whose mandate it is to oversee coastal management issues, and additional staff in small satellite towns, e.g. Witsand (these staff need to be conversant with coastal management issues and the relevant legislation and be able to liaise with other government institutions on a range of issues).	District & Local Mandates / functions are determined by the Constitution Section 156 (Schedule 4B and 5B) and functions are then divided by Municipal Structures Act, Section 84.	EDM and all LMs.	1 to 2 years for high priority strategies; ongoing as required.	Budget depends on level of Municipal employee and numbers (provision to be made in IDP).
(c) MEC to appoint voluntary coastal officers (any member of the public with appropriate expertise) to perform duties and exercise powers ascribed to them in order to protect and conserve the coastal public property (help alleviate pressure on Municipal capacity).	ICM Act (Chapter 5, Section 43).	MEC in consultation with the MCC to identify candidates.	1 to 5 years.	Voluntary - no budget.

Performance Indicators

(i) Report from EDM and LMs detailing their existing capacity and requirements to implement the strategies of the CMP.

(ii) Appointment of additional Municipal employees to key positions aimed at implementing the strategies of the CMP.

(iii) Strategies of the CMP are successfully implemented within time frames dictated by the CMP.

(iv) Voluntary coastal officers appointed with clear mandates (powers and duties) who assist with compliance and enforcement.

Actions	Legislation	Mandate	Timeframe	Budget
Issue 7.4 Availability of GIS data for spatial planning, EIAs and conservation initiatives.				
Establish a central data base with the EDM where all GIS data used to inform spatial planning, EIA assessments (development applications) and conservation initiatives can be accessed from a central location. This will facilitate more efficient dissemination of information and allow for backups of all LM data.	None applicable.	Initiated by EDM but needs cooperation of all LMs.	2 to 4 years and then ongoing as new data is accumulated.	Initially R100 000 to access (locate) and transfer existing data, and R30 000 per year to update and maintain data base.
Performance Indicators				
Functional central data base where all GIS data can be accessed from a single location.				
Issue 7.5 Funding for implementation of CMP strategies.				
Strategies must be included in the District and LM IDPs so that they can be prioritized and budgets allocated for their implementation.	ICM Act (Chapter 5, Section 42).	EDM and all LMs.	Depends on time frame allocated in CMP.	Budgets will vary considerably depending on scope and duration of implementing strategy.
Performance Indicators				
CMP strategies are included in the IDP on a priority basis and allocated funds for their implementation.				
Issue 7.6 Dissemination of the CMP.				
In addition to the PPP followed during the development of the CMP (by Eden, LM and Rhodes University), Eden DM must fulfill its obligations in terms of the ICM Act and MS Act to inform stakeholders of the adoption of the CMP; in addition they should issue press releases and place notices on their websites and interact with CBOs who can inform local communities.	ICM Act (Chapter 6, Section 48); MS Act (Chapter 4).	EDM with assistance from LMs and CBOs.	Within 1st year (start prior to approval of CMP).	R200 000 for media releases and services of CBOs.
Performance Indicators				
All residents of Eden are aware of the CMP and given the opportunity to provide comment prior to approval.				
Issue 7.7 Drafting of additional by-laws.				
Additional by-laws to be developed for aspects of the CMP at local government level, which do not have existing legislation to assist with their implementation (e.g. horse riding on beaches and dead animal strandings and removal).	ICM Act (Chapter 6, Section 50).	EDM to take the lead in consultation with LMs.	1 to 2 years.	R30 000 for process to develop by-laws.
Performance Indicators				
All aspects of the CMP not addressed by National or Provincial legislation is addressed by Municipal by-laws.				

TABLE CMO 8 - MANAGEMENT STRATEGIES FOR COMPLIANCE & ENFORCEMENT

Issue 8.1 Enforce existing legislation and planning schemes				
Actions	Legislation	Mandate	Timeframe	Budget
(a) Municipal entities to enforce existing (and newly developed) by-laws and planning schemes (SDFs), and relevant National (e.g. NWA; EIA Regulations) and Provincial (e.g. Western Cape SDF) legislation and strategies. Existing legislation and strategies address most issues relevant to coastal management and it is not the purpose of the CMP to reinvent the wheel - compliance should ensure that the ideals of the CMP are realized.	All by-laws and sections of National and Provincial legislation ascribed to local authorities; Municipal SDFs; and aspects of legislation devolved to local authorities by National and Province.	All EDM and LM departments with mandates to enforce by-laws, SDFs and National and Provincial responsibilities devolved to the Municipal level.	From 1st year and ongoing.	Budgets will vary considerably - need to consider additional manpower, capital equipment and maintenance costs.
Performance Indicators				
(i) Number of incidents of non-compliance are reduced.				
(ii) No deviations from town planning schemes and the SDF.				
Issue 8.2 Incidents of non-compliance with National and Provincial legislation.				
Municipal entities report incidents of non-compliance to relevant National and Provincial organs of state for further action.	All aspects of National and Provincial legislation pertaining to activities in the coastal zone.	EDM and all LMs.	From 1st year and ongoing.	No cost.
Performance Indicators				
Official record of cases logged with National and Provincial authorities.				
Issue 8.3 Illegal structures and activities in the coastal public property and coastal protection zone.				
Conduct a survey of the coastal public property and coastal protection zone to verify all illegal structures and activities (e.g. non-compliance with ROD conditions on approved developments/activities, buildings, roads, fences, illegal access sites, bulldozing of dunes for views [Stilbaai East] and <i>ad hoc</i> protection measures) and then issue repair or removal notices (use CapeNature data base and EDM aerial survey as starting point).	ICM Act (Chapter 7, Section 60); Sea Shore Act (Section 10); NEMA (Chapter 7, Section 28).	DEADP to take lead with cooperation from EDM, all LMs and CapeNature.	From 1st year and ongoing.	R200 000 for survey (may appoint service provider); cost of repair or removal covered by transgressors.
Performance Indicators				
(i) Data base of all illegal structures and activities in the coastal protection zone and coastal public property.				
(ii) Issued repair or removal notices and compliance with their conditions.				

Actions	Legislation	Mandate	Timeframe	Budget
Issue 8.4 Municipal courts.				
Investigate the feasibility of establishing Municipal-based courts for the prosecution of alleged offenders with regards Municipal By-laws and town planning schemes.	CP Act.	EDM to liaise with Department of Justice.	3 to 5 years.	No cost.
Performance Indicators				
(i) Records of meetings and outcomes with the Department of Justice.				
(ii) Ultimately, the success will be measured in the establishment of Municipal-based court (similar to those used to address traffic offences).				
Issue 8.5 Mandates and contact details.				
A list of organs of state, their mandate with regards coastal management and contact details to be sent out in Municipal rates accounts and displayed at Municipal offices and public libraries.	None.	EDM and all LMs.	1 to 2 years.	R1 000 per Municipal entity for printing of public notices for display (R6 000 total).
Performance Indicators				
Successful distribution and displaying of information.				
Issue 8.6 Designated jet-ski zone in Plettenberg Bay				
Determine the legality or status of the jet-ski zone demarcated in Figure 5.6 (Appendix 5). There is no existing by-law pertaining to this, but it is possible that a council resolution exists. The existence and/or status of the zone needs to be formalized in a by-law.	ICM Act (Chapter 6, Section 50) for drafting of by-laws.	Bitou LM (Dupre Lombard as lead).	1 to 2 years.	No cost for investigation, but R30 000 for process to develop subsequent by-law.
Performance Indicators				
Formal recognition of status of jet-ski zone in Plettenberg Bay.				

TABLE CMO 9 - MANAGEMENT STRATEGIES FOR EDUCATION & AWARENESS

Issue 9.1 Create awareness of coastal management issues and solutions.

Actions	Legislation	Mandate	Timeframe	Budget
(a) Initiate a series of workshops aimed at creating an awareness amongst the public of the legislation applicable to coastal management (ICM Act, NEMA, EIA Regulations and ORV Regulations in particular), the issues impacting on coastal management and their rights in this regard (e.g. public access issues), and the role they can play in caring for the environment (reference to environment throughout this CMO section includes heritage resources).	None.	EDM to develop content and host workshops at LM (community) venues (can interact with NGOs and CBOs).	From 1st year and ongoing.	R3 000 per workshop (transport and refreshments; municipal venues used at no cost).
(b) Initiate in-house workshops for Municipal employees tasked with implementing strategies in the CMP in order to foster a better understanding of coastal functioning and the need (urgency) for management interventions.	None.	EDM to develop content and host workshops at LM venues.	From 1st year and ongoing.	R1 500 per workshop (transport for EDM presenter and refreshments; certificates of attendance).
Performance Indicators				
(i) Content for workshops developed and workshops held at all communities (maintain record of proceedings and attendance).				
(ii) Content for workshops developed and workshops held at all LMs (maintain record of proceedings and attendance; issue certificates to attendees).				
(c) Environmental education should become a part of the National education strategy so that future generations are exposed to a culture of environmental responsibility from an early age.	None.	Important action, but clearly a National mandate.	Once NCMP is developed.	Not applicable.
Performance Indicators				
None applicable to this CMP.				
(d) Facilitate access to schools for civic organizations and environmental groups (e.g. birding clubs, environmental forums) in order to educate learners and create awareness of environmental issues, initiatives and responsibilities.	None.	Eden DM (Vernon Gibbs-Halls) to act as intermediary between organizations and schools.	2 to 4 years.	Not applicable.
Performance Indicators				
None applicable to this CMP.				
€ Involve communities and local schools in environmental awareness initiatives such as beach clean ups, arbor day, marine week etc.	None.	EDM to take lead in consultation with LMs (can also interact with NGOs and CBOs).	Ongoing.	Transport and refreshments costs for school children (R2 000 per outing).
Performance Indicators				
Participation of communities and schools in environmental awareness initiatives.				
(f) Erect signboards in key recreation areas (and posters at schools, community halls and public libraries) that provide basic (but essential) information about Eden's (and LMs) role in environmental issues, the CMP and contributions that individuals (or groups) can make towards conserving and enhancing the coastal environment. Signboards and posters should be predominantly visual for easier communication and understanding.	DM and LM Outdoor advertising and signage by-laws.	EDM to take lead in consultation with LMs.	2 to 4 years.	R5 000 per signboard (funds possibly from National DEA or Provincial DEADP).
Performance Indicators				
Erection of signboards at all major public access sites.				

Actions	Legislation	Mandate	Timeframe	Budget
(g) All Protected Areas must include an education facility and strategy for visitors.	None.	Responsibility of National and Provincial CMPs (SANParks and CapeNature are managing authorities in Protected Areas).	Not applicable.	Not applicable.
Performance Indicators				
Not applicable to Municipal CMP.				
Issue 9.2 Education of public prior to issuing of recreational fishing licenses.				
The need to educate recreational fishers with regards the MLRA regulations has been identified by numerous stakeholders, However, this is not a Municipal mandate, but would fall under a National CMP.	Regulations under the MLRA.	National DAFF.	Not applicable.	Not applicable.
Performance Indicators				
Not applicable to Municipal CMP.				
Issue 9.3 Education of the judiciary with regards the severity of environmental transgressions.				
Transgressions of environmental laws needs to be placed in context and given a high-profile (such as Rhino or abalone poaching) so that courts deal more harshly with transgressors.	None.	National issue with responsibility to be assigned under the National CMP.	Not applicable.	Not applicable.
Performance Indicators				
Not applicable to Municipal CMP.				

TABLE CMO 10 - MANAGEMENT STRATEGIES FOR ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT

Issue 10.1 Promote private sector investment.				
Actions	Legislation	Mandate	Timeframe	Budget
Eden DM to host a workshop with business leaders to develop a strategy for encouraging private sector investment. Opportunities need to be identified and an enabling environment created (balance between environment and development and facilitation of bureaucratic processes) that inspires confidence amongst potential investors.	None.	EDM in consultation with DEADP, Municipal LED bodies and possibly Dept. Trade & Industry.	2 to 4 years.	R30 000 for preparation advertising and hosting of workshop.
Performance Indicators				
Successful workshop indicated by good attendance and an outcome in terms of an investment strategy.				
Issue 10.2 Mariculture opportunities and development of Stilbaai harbor.				
Prioritize investigations into the feasibility of offshore cage culture (mariculture) for fin fish (as has happened in Port Elizabeth) and the development of the Stilbaai harbor (e.g. heritage museum, marine-based excursions, aquarium etc.).	For mariculture - MLRA (Chapter 1, Section 2; Chapter 3, Section 18; Chapter 8, Section 77).	EDM to facilitate negotiations with DAFF and DEA (for mariculture) and Dept. Public Works for Stilbaai harbor and to appoint service providers to conduct feasibility studies.	2 to 4 years.	R100 000 for each feasibility study.
Performance Indicators				
Buy-in from DAFF and Dept. Public Works and completed feasibility reports from service providers.				
Issue 10.3 Micro-economic activities and opportunities.				
Encourage and facilitate micro-economic activities that empower previously disadvantaged communities (e.g. tourism guides, heritage tours and guides and street vendors/informal traders).	By-law for informal trading; Municipal economic development strategies as part of IDPs.	LED and tourism departments within EDM in consultation with LMs (can also interact with NGOs and CBOs).	1 to 3 years and ongoing as additional opportunities arise.	Unknown, but financial aid to assist with starting up activities may be required.
Performance Indicators				
Increase in the number of informal traders and increased involvement of PDIs in the tourism industry.				

TABLE CMO 11 - MANAGEMENT STRATEGIES FOR TOURISM AND RECREATION

Issue 11.1 Additional and maintained coastal access to stimulate tourism

Actions	Legislation	Mandate	Timeframe	Budget
(a) Identify coastal access land that will stimulate the tourism potential of the coastal region. Designation of coastal access land as per CMO 1: Issue 1.2(c).	ICM Act (Chapter 2, Part 3, Sections 18 to 20); ORV Regulations (for vehicle access) and EIA Regulations (for listed activities and impact assessments); Municipal Structures Act: Section 84.1(m) for promotion of local tourism by DM.	All local municipalities to appoint service provider to identify and assess areas; Local Municipality to negotiate, designate and maintain.	1 to 2 years (after completion of Issues 1.2a and b)	R100 000 per Municipality for assessment; cost for negotiation, designation and maintenance unknown.
(b) Include designated coastal access land in SDFs.	ICM Act (Section 20).	All municipalities.	3 years (or next SDF review period)	As part of the SDF budget.
Performance Indicators				
(i) Report detailing desired additional coastal access land and impact assessment.				
(ii) Designation of coastal access land with associated infrastructure (e.g. waste bins, parking, ablutions and disabled persons access) and maintenance management plan.				
(iii) Designated coastal access land in SDFs.				
(c) Maintain coastal access points (e.g. infrastructure and paths) to ensure that the tourism potential of the area is not negatively impacted.	ICM Act (Chapter 2, Part 3, Sections 18 to 20); Municipal Structures Act: Section 84.1(m) for promotion of local tourism by DM.	All local municipalities to maintain.	Ongoing.	Maintenance costs unknown at this stage.
Performance Indicators				
(i) Inventory and map of designated coastal access land that requires ongoing maintenance.				
(ii) Identified as an ongoing IDP project and budget made available.				

Actions	Legislation	Mandate	Timeframe	Budget
(d) Identify and select coastal access land that can include boat launching sites, with a preference for historical launch sites. This action should be undertaken in association with CMO 1: Issue 1.2 and will require a strategic environmental assessment to identify suitable sites and prevent cumulative impacts associated with boat launching and 4X4 vehicular use in the coastal zone.	Off-road Vehicle (ORV) Regulations.	Authorization of sites is DEA (Oceans & Coasts) and DEADP (coastal management) function, but EDM should designate suitable sites (appoint consultants) as part of the exercise to determine coastal access land.	2 to 4 years	R100 000 for assessment of suitable launch sites (covered by DEADP).
(e) Develop an environmental management plan for the boat launching sites identified in (c) above, which provides generic and site specific environmental conditions for each site e.g. maximum number of vehicles per site, access times, launch records etc.	Off-road Vehicle (ORV) Regulations.	DEA (Oceans & Coasts) and DEADP (coastal management) controls the authorization, but if municipalities or individuals apply, they will be responsible for EMPs (appoint consultants) as part of the application process (will require Basic Assessment).	5 years (ongoing).	R20 000 for each management plan at each launch site. Additional cost for Basic Assessment (R30 000) if authorization is required.
Performance Indicators				
(i) Strategic environmental assessment with a map of potential boat launching sites associated with designated coastal access land.				
(ii) Environmental management plan developed by applicants (municipalities or individuals/organizations) as part of their applications for a license at the selected sites.				
Issue 11.2 Provide recreational activities within the coastal zone				
(a) Identify and map coastal recreational use areas for various activities, such as bird watching, hiking trails, running, cycling, horse riding, shore-based whale watching, scuba diving and jet skiing. Some recreational activities will be compatible while others will be incompatible, for example beach horse riding and swimming, jet skiing and scuba diving or whale watching. These areas should correlate with the designated coastal access land outside of urban edges to reduce cumulative impacts and to prevent disturbance of sensitive coastal areas (see CMO 1: Issues 1.1 to 1.3).	Constitution (Section 156, Schedule 5B: Beaches and amusement facilities). Municipal Structures Act (Section 84.1(m) for promotion of local tourism by EDM.	All local municipalities to appoint service provider to identify and assess areas. Eden DM to assist.	2 to 4 years	R200 000 for a DM survey or R40 000 per LM (includes development of EMPs).
(b) Liaise with landowners for rights of access and overnight accommodation, where required, including local entrepreneurs or businesses to promote activities (i.e. scuba, cycling, horse riding) as part of the process of identifying and mapping feasible areas.	As above	As above	2 to 4 years	Part of budget detailed above.

Actions	Legislation	Mandate	Timeframe	Budget
(c) Develop environmental management plans for the various recreational use areas and identify infrastructure needs for the various activities, such as walkways along the beachfront, tow paths along estuaries, whale watching viewpoints, hides for bird watching, paths for hiking, running, cycling and horse riding.	As above	As above	2 to 4 years	Part of budget detailed above.
(d) Promote local economic development (LED) in this regard and increase business activity by compiling brochures on local investment opportunities and promoting this as a tourism theme or activity.	As above	All local municipalities. Eden DM to assist.	2 to 4 years	R30 000 for production and distribution of brochures.
(e) Lobby the national and provincial tourism organizations to promote these local tourist activities/facilities to the international and national market.	As above	As above	2 to 4 years	Unknown.
(f) Incorporate the mapped areas into municipal SDFs	ICM Act (Section 42(4)(e) and Section 48(4)).	All municipalities (in house or appoint consultants as part of the SDF review process).	Subsequent to (a) and (b), during the next SDF review cycle	Cost part of Municipal SDF review.
Performance Indicators				
(i) Document that details and maps coastal recreational use areas.				
(ii) Environmental Management Plans developed.				
(iii) Municipal LED programme identifies projects and funding (e.g. LED fund, Consolidated Municipal Infrastructure Programme, Development Bank of South Africa) for recreational use areas.				
(iv) Brochures developed.				
Issue 11.3 Promote organized events				
(a) Increase the number of organized sport events (e.g. triathlons, X-terra etc.) and festivals, such as the Oyster Festival, by liaising with the relevant organizations.	Municipal Structures Act (Section 84.1(m) for promotion of local tourism by EDM).	EDM in consultation / collaboration with all municipalities (tourism departments).	2 to 4 years	Unknown.
(b) Advertise such events to increase participation (e.g. brochures, tourism websites, newspapers, Eden FM radio).	Municipal Structures Act (Section 84.1(m) promotion of local tourism by DM)	Eden DM in consultation/collaboration with all municipalities (tourism departments).	2 to 4 years	R20 000 for brochures and advertising costs each year.
Performance Indicators				
(i) Annual programme of organized events .				
(ii) Materials developed to advertise events.				

Actions	Legislation	Mandate	Timeframe	Budget
Issue 11.4 Blue flag beach and marina programme				
(a) Identify potential new blue flag beaches and pursue the blue flag status for the Knysna marina.	Constitution (Section 156, Schedule 5B: Beaches and amusement facilities). Municipal Structures Act (Section 84.1(m) for the promotion of local tourism by EDM).	EDM to drive the process, but LMs to pursue options within their jurisdiction.	2 to 4 years	Cost of building and maintaining infrastructure, lifeguards etc. will be highly variable.
(b) Develop a blue flag beach and marina programme to identify the actions to be implemented for each site in this regard.	As above; also WESSA guidelines for the minimum requirements for blue flag status.	All LMs.	2 to 4 years	Minimal - actions are prescribed by WESSA.
Performance Indicators				
(i) Database and map of existing and potential new blue flag beaches and marinas (see Appendix 5).				
(iii) A blue flag beach and marina programme is developed and implemented (already underway in EDM).				
Issue 11.5 Safety and security				
(a) Procure budget to deploy life guards at identified beaches to ensure swimmers safety.	Constitution (Section 156, Schedule 5B: Beaches and amusement facilities). Municipal Structures Act (Section 84.1(m) for the promotion of local tourism by EDM).	All local municipalities, in collaboration with Eden DM.	2 to 4 years	
(b) Procure budget to deploy security personnel at identified beaches to ensure security of persons and property (vehicles).	As above	As above	2 to 4 years	
Performance Indicators				
(i) IDP reflects both life-guard and security forces as a project with funds allocated.				
(iii) Presence of life-guards and security personnel increased, with an increase in staff numbers over time.				

Actions	Legislation	Mandate	Timeframe	Budget
Issue 11.6 Dogs and beaches				
(a) Designate dog friendly beaches to prevent the indiscriminate closure of beaches to owners and their dogs, which takes into account sensitive coastal environments. Final beach selection should be determined during the IDP Public Participation Process (PPP) or other form of PPP. Three categories should be considered - no dogs on Blue Flag beaches, dogs on leashes in areas with lots of other users or near to bird nesting sites and no leash required in more remote areas.	Constitution (Section 156, Schedule 5B: Beaches and amusement facilities). (Note that Eden DM Public Amenities By-Law, in part, controls dogs in beaches).	All LMs.	2 to 4 years (next IDP review)	R20 000 for PPP for each LM.
(b) Develop a coastal by-law in which dogs are prevented access to sensitive coastal areas and/or rules of conduct are developed to prevent disturbance to sensitive coastal areas, e.g. around bird nesting colonies. The by-law should indicate general rules of conduct.	ICM Act (Section 51); Constitution (Section 156, Schedule 5B: Beaches and amusement facilities). (Note that Eden DM Public Amenities By-Law, in part, controls dogs on beaches).	EDM to develop generic By-laws with input from all LMs for site-specific regulations.	2 to 4 years	R30 000 for development of By-laws.
Performance Indicators				
(i) A database and map of dog friendly beaches.				
(ii) A coastal by-law is developed in which dogs are prevented access to sensitive coastal areas and/or rules of conduct are developed to prevent disturbance to sensitive coastal areas, such as bird nesting colonies; and other general rules of conduct.				
Issue 11.7 Use of the beach by horses.				
Actions	Legislation	Mandate	Timeframe	Budget
Develop by-laws that provide for the use of public beaches (excluding Blue Flag beaches) by horses (private use and commercial ventures), stipulating specific areas, times and clean-up requirements so as to minimize interference with other activities. Facilities for parking (car and horse-trailer) must be a requirement.	ICM Act (Section 50).	LMs to identify areas and assist with Regulations; District by-law covering whole area is recommended.	2 to 4 years.	R30 000 for process to develop District by-laws.
Performance Indicators				
By-laws drafted and horses allowed on selected non-Blue Flag beaches at specific times under strict conditions.				
Issue 11.8 Access to harbours				
(a) Liaise with National Ports Authority (managing authority of the port) to provide access to harbours where access is currently closed to the public, e.g. at Mossel Bay.	Constitution (Section 156, Schedule 4B: pontoons, ferries, jetties, piers and harbours).	EDM on behalf of LMs.	2 to 4 years	Unknown.

Actions	Legislation	Mandate	Timeframe	Budget
(b) Identify LED projects that could enhance tourism activities in harbours i.e. tour guides, boating trips.	Constitution (Section 156, Schedule 4B: Local Tourism) Municipal Structures Act (Section 84.1(m) for the promotion of local tourism by EDM).	All local municipalities, in collaboration with Eden DM.	2 to 4 years	Unknown.
Performance Indicators				
(i) Access to harbours is gained.				
(ii) IDP project and funding identified for LED projects.				
Issue 11.9 Tourism websites				
Upgrade and maintain tourism websites; Eden needs to be branded and marketed as a destination for eco-friendly, non-consumptive activities in the coastal zone.	Constitution (Section 156, Schedule 4B: Local Tourism) Municipal Structures Act (Section 84.1(m) for the promotion of local tourism by EDM).	All local municipalities, in collaboration with Eden DM.	From 1st year and ongoing.	In-house or external service provider (R20 000 per year per website).
Performance Indicators				
All websites are upgraded and maintained.				
Issue 11.10 Maintain the coastal 'Sense of Place' to benefit tourism				
Protect biodiversity and landscapes to maintain the coastal 'sense of place' to ensure that the tourism potential of the area is not negatively affected. Various mechanisms are available, for example conservation mechanisms (namely: NEM:PAA, WC NCLA, stewardship agreements), appropriate land use, protection of heritage resources and invasive alien species control. Refer to CMO 2, Issue 2.5.	ICM Act, NEMA, NEM:BA, NWA etc.; Municipal Structures Act (Section 84.1(m)).	Various stakeholders. Refer to CMO 2, Issue 2.5.	2 to 4 years	Unknown.
Performance Indicators				
Refer to CMO 2, Issue 2.5.				
Issue 11.11 Allocation of launching rites for fishing jet-skis.				
By-laws need to be amended to allow for fishing jet-skis (rigged and licensed as per SAMSA requirements) to launch from all designated launch sites and be allowed to proceed out to and back from sea for the sole purpose of fishing (must obey all rules applicable to motorized boats, e.g. wake-free zones).	Public Amenities By-laws.	Eden DM to amend District by-law to include fishing jet-skis.	4 to 5 years.	R30 000 for process to develop District by-laws.
Performance Indicators				
By-laws drafted to allow fishing jet-skis access to launch sites to proceed to and back from sea.				

TABLE CMO 12 - MANAGEMENT STRATEGIES FOR SUSTAINABLE LIVELIHOODS

Issue 12.1 Existing activities need to be controlled and additional opportunities explored.				
Actions	Legislation	Mandate	Timeframe	Budget
(a) Existing subsistence and small-scale commercial fisheries must be evaluated and regulated (number of participants, quotas and area of operation) so as protect scarce marine resources and allow sustainable utilization of target species.	MLRA (Chapter 3, Part 1 Section 14 and Part 2 Sections 18 and 19.	Regulating resource use will contribute to the overall Vision for Eden, however, this action is the mandate of National DAFF and must be dealt with by the NCMP.	2 to 4 years	Not applicable.
(b) New opportunities for subsistence and small-scale commercial fishers should be explored based on available resources and research aimed at ensuring sustainable utilization (number of licenses, area of operation, quotas and target species).				
Performance Indicators				
To be determined by the NCMP.				
Issue 12.2 Access to launch sites for commercial fishermen (Mossel Bay).				
Establish the legality of the situation regarding access to the two slipways in the vicinity of the Mossel Bay Yacht Club and the charges being levied for launching; commercial quota holders cannot afford charges and are selling off quotas as a result. This has a direct effect on their existing livelihoods.	ORV Regulations for licensing of slipways; ICM Act (Chapter 2, Part 3, Sections 18 to 20); lease agreements and conditions.	Mossel Bay LM (Warren Manuel to take lead).	1 year	No cost.
Performance Indicators				
Situation surrounding status of launch sites and charges being levied resolved and communicated to commercial quota holders.				

TABLE CMO 13 - MANAGEMENT STRATEGIES FOR RESEARCH**Issue 13.1 Management decisions based on sound scientific research.**

Actions	Legislation	Mandate	Timeframe	Budget
All management decisions must have a sound scientific basis stemming from research aimed at solving specific problems, e.g. estuary breaching, erosion and accretion prevention, reserve assessments, socio-economic impact of set back lines, resource protection, biodiversity enhancement and environmental impact of coastal access land. In the absence of scientific data, a precautionary approach should be adopted.	Reference in the Draft National Estuarine Management Protocol (Government Gazette No. 35296 of 4 May 2012; Section 4.4) should be applied in all instances.	The MCC in the context of this CMP, but this applies to the bigger picture as well and must include National and Provincial Coastal Committees set up to implement the NCMP and PCMP respectively.	Ongoing	Municipalities may need to fund issue-specific research (with assistance from Province or National), but costs will vary depending on scope of work.

Performance Indicators

Proof that management decisions have been based on sound scientific data and evidence (e.g. reference to work published in primary and popular scientific publications).

Issue 13.2 Non-consumptive use within the coastal zone.

Motivate for an assessment of non-consumptive recreational activity opportunities within the Eden coastal zone. Both the potential for the establishment of new opportunities and expansion of existing ventures must be assessed. Examples include linking and expanding hiking (trail running) & biking trails between SANParks areas and private property, SCUBA diving within MPAs, bird watching, whale watching, horse riding trails etc. Consultation with all affected parties (e.g. landowners, service providers, tourism) is paramount. This can be used to inform the Tourism strategy 11.2a described in the CMO11 table.	None applicable, but any new ventures must adhere to all legislative requirements.	Eden DM to draft TOR and call for proposals from suitable organizations.	2 to 4 years.	Unknown, but possibly in the region of R300 000.
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Performance Indicators

Initially a Draft framework and TOR developed by Eden DM, followed by completed Report with recommendations by service provider.

CHAPTER 4: RECOMMENDATIONS FOR IMPLEMENTATION

4.1 INTRODUCTION

The implementation of the Eden District CMP will be the responsibility of a Municipal Coastal Committee (MCC) that is representative of all stakeholders. At present, the Eden District chairs the old Garden Route Initiative (GRI) committee and it is proposed that this body be amended and expanded to form the new Eden MCC. At some time in the near future, both the Cacadu and Overberg District Municipalities, which border Eden to the East and West respectively will also develop MCMPs in accordance with the requirements of the ICM Act. Bearing in mind that MCMPs need to conform to the ideals of both PCMPs and the NCMP, it is recommended that the respective chairpersons of the three District coastal committees attend each others' meetings.

The function of the MCC will be to facilitate the implementation and evaluation/audit (after five years) of the CMP, and to provide a forum where issues can be raised and discussed in a transparent manner. In this way, all management decisions are made collectively with the full participation and knowledge of all stakeholder groups.

4.2 LEGISLATIVE CONTEXT OF THE MCC

In accordance with Chapter 5, Section 42 of the ICM Act, the establishment and functions of an MCC are as follows:

1. Each metropolitan municipality and each district municipality that has jurisdiction over any part of the coastal zone **may establish**⁵ a coastal committee for the municipality and, subject to subsection (4), determine its powers.
2. Any local municipality that has jurisdiction over any part of the coastal zone **may establish** a coastal committee for the municipality and subject to subsection (4) determine its powers, which may include the power to establish local subcommittees of the municipal coastal committee.
3. A municipal coastal committee contemplated in subsections (1) and (2) may include:
 - a. persons with expertise in fields relevant to coastal management;
 - b. representatives of the management authorities of coastal protected areas or special management areas within the municipality; and
 - c. representatives of communities or organizations with a particular interest in contributing to effective coastal management, such as port authorities, organs of state, persons whose livelihoods or businesses rely on the use of coastal resources, environmental interest groups and research organizations.
4. A municipal coastal committee contemplated in subsections (1) and (2) may:
 - a. promote integrated coastal management in the municipality and the coordinated and effective implementation of this Act and the municipal coastal management programme;

⁵ Note that this implies that a Municipality is not obliged to establish a committee, but may choose to use existing structures, committees or organizations to implement the CMP. This differs from the National and Provincial CMPs, which must establish such committees.

- b. advise the municipal manager, the municipal council and the provincial coastal committee on matters concerning coastal management within the area of jurisdiction of the municipal coastal committee;
- c. advise the municipality on developing, finalizing, reviewing and amending the municipal coastal management programme;
- d. promote a coordinated, inclusive and integrated approach to coastal management within the municipality by providing a forum for, and promoting, dialogue, co-operation and co-ordination between the key organs of state and other persons involved in coastal management within its area of jurisdiction;
- e. promote the integration of coastal management concerns and objectives into the municipality's integrated development plan and spatial development framework and into other municipal plans, programmes and policies that affect the coastal environment; and
- f. perform any coastal governance function delegated to it.

4.3 THE EDEN MCC

In order for the MCC to function effectively, one must guard against it comprising too many members. For example if every angling club (deep-sea and rock & surf) were to be represented, their numbers alone would be close to 20. The same applies to ratepayers and homeowners associations. Instead it is proposed that the MCC comprise mainly organs of state and para-statal (managers and decision-makers) and in accordance with sub-section 2 of Section 42 of the ICM Act (see Section 4.2), sub-committees are set up that would comprise and represent the vast collection of different interest groups. The chairman of these sub-committees would then attend the MCC meetings and must be mandated to report back to their representative groups. Initially, sub-committees may be established to represent each of the coastal management objectives (see Chapter 2, Section 2.2), and can later be refined.

Based on this format and the other legal requirements detailed above, it is recommended that the following are included on the MCC (* denotes those who may not be required to attend all MCC meetings, but only those when items within their mandate or interest are on the Agenda):

- Eden District Municipality (lead authority and initial chair)
- Local (B) Municipalities of Bitou, Knysna, George, Mossel Bay and Hessequa (Additional representatives from the many Municipal Departments may be requested to attend depending on Agenda items)
- SANParks
- CapeNature
- Department of Environmental Affairs (Branches of Oceans & Coast and Biodiversity & Conservation)
- Department of Environmental Affairs and Development Planning (representative from Coastal Management in Cape Town and from regional office in George)
- Department of Water Affairs
- Department of Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries (representative from each Department)
- Department of Minerals and Energy (include Mossgas/Petro-SA)*
- Department of Trade & Industry*

- Department of Public Works*
- National and Provincial Heritage Resources Agencies*
- South African Maritime Safety Authority*
- Transnet: National Ports Authority*
- Gouritz Cluster Biosphere Reserve
- Ward Councillors
- Provincial Coastal Committee (chairman or delegated representative)
- Estuary Management Forum (EMF) chairpersons (EMFs should be regarded as advisory bodies that assist the MCC in implementing individual EMPs; as per Section 9 of the Estuarine Management Protocol)
- Sub-committee chairpersons
- WWF-SA
- WESSA
- Overberg and Cacadu District MCC chairpersons (once established). In the interim, representatives from the neighboring local Kouga (east) and Overberg (west) Municipalities may be included.
- Specialists consultants or academics/scientists on an *ad hoc* basis and in an advisory capacity as required.

In addition to the formal structure and functioning of the MCC, it is important to recognize the value of not only scientific knowledge (for monitoring and informing management interventions) but that of informal knowledge or so-called ‘citizen’s science’. Opportunities should be created and recognized where local knowledge and capacity amongst civil society and civic organizations can make meaningful contributions. Members of the public can be used for data collection for monitoring purposes and for consultations prior to management considerations. In this regard, the expertise within civic-based institutions such as bird clubs, hiking clubs and estuary & environmental forums should be embraced.

4.4 REVIEW OF THE CMP

In accordance with Chapter 6, Part 3 of the ICM Act, Section 48 states that a coastal Municipality must review the adopted CMP at least once every five years, and may, when necessary, amend the programme.

The MCC must facilitate this process, either internally or by appointing a service provider to conduct the audit. Typically, a State of Play Report will need to be generated that highlights to successes and failures of the CMP and which makes recommendations for improvements. Any amendments that are made to the existing CMP must be subject to the public participation requirements in accordance with Chapter 4 of the Municipal Systems Act prior to being Gazetted. Note that it is not necessary to rewrite the entire CMP but only to adapt those sections, which need to be amended based on lessons learnt or inadequacies identified during the previous five years (this also applies to the section below).

In addition to the requisite review period detailed above, Chapter 6, Part 6 (Section 55) also applies which gives the MEC authority to review an MCMP at any time and request amendments to or the replacement of the CMP. Details of Section 55 are as follows:

1. The MEC may at any time review a municipal coastal management programme.

2. The MEC must, in reviewing the municipal coastal management programme, determine whether or not it —
 - (a) meets the requirements specified in section 49 (contents of MCMPs);
 - (b) is consistent with the national and the provincial coastal management programmes;
 - (c) gives adequate protection to coastal public property; and
 - (d) was prepared in a manner that allowed for effective participation by interested and affected parties.
3. If, after considering the advice of the Provincial Coastal Committee, the MEC believes that a municipal coastal management programme does not meet all the criteria referred to in subsection (2), the MEC must, by notice to the municipality concerned, require the municipality to amend or replace the municipal coastal management programme within a reasonable period, which must be specified in the notice.
4. A municipality that receives a notice in terms of subsection (3), must amend or replace the municipal coastal management programme by following the same procedure used to prepare and adopt it in terms of this Act except that the new or amended coastal management programme may not be finally adopted without the consent of the MEC.